The New-York Times.

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DISASTER RETRIEVED.

Recapture of Front Royal by the National Forces.

SURPRISE OF THE ENEMY.

Six Rebel Officers and 150 Privates Taken Prisoners.

Our Loss Eight Killed and Five Wounded.

Gallant Conduct of the Rhode Island Cavalry

Capture of a Large Amount of Transportation.

Advance of General Banks from Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch received at the War Department this afternoon announces that a brigade of our troops, preceded by their companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, under Maj. HASBROUCK, entered Front Royal yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss is eight killed, five wounded, and one missing, all from the Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured six officers, and one hundred and fifty privates.

Among the officers captured are Capt. BRENTON WISE, of the Forty-eighth Virginia; First Lieut. STEWART, of the Eighth Louisiana; Lieuts. J. M. DUNCAN and WARTHAM, of the Twelfth Georgia.

We recaptured eighteen of our own troops, taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago, among whom were:

Maj. WM. F. CARTER, First Vermont Cavalry.

Gen. S. CARTER, Adjutant, Fifth New-York Cavalry.

Lieut. DUNCAN, Fifth New-York Cavalry.

Prof. PAGE, Adjutant, Maryland Infantry.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven railroad cars. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and was therefore not enabled to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from the Associated Press reporter gives the names of our killed as follows:

Capt. Wm. F. Ainsworth, Corp. John C. Babcock,
Corp. S. E. Barnard, Edward E. Barnard,
Corpn A. Bentley, Caleb Claflenen,
Silas Lockwood, E. E. Allen,
—all of the Rhode Island Cavalry.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but is said to be large, as our cavalry cut in among them in splendid style.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch from Gen. BANKS to the Secretary of War, states that the Fifth New-York Cavalry, Col. KENZIE commanding, entered Martinsburgh this morning, and passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, captured several prisoners, a wagon, medicine, commissaries, and an American flag. Col. KENZIE reports that Col. KENLY is at Winchester, wounded.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 31.

A dispatch just received here says that Col. DONALSON, of the New-York Cavalry of Gen. BANKS' corps d'armée, has advanced beyond Martinsburgh. He reports this morning that Col. KENLY is at Winchester, wounded.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of Williamsport, May 27, says:

"As Gen. BANKS was passing through Winchester, and murderous volleys were being fired from windows and house-tops, a rebel standing in a doorway sighted a double-barreled gun at him. The act was observed by a private in the Forty-sixth, named JOHN CRANE, who hastily 'drawing a bead,' killed the assassin, and saved the General's life. The General personally selected his men to, and headed the column which drove down three streets of the seven—three regiments of infantry, and about two, perhaps three, companies of cavalry.

"As the rear-guard in the contest arrived within one hundred yards of the stone wall in front, and upon the Zouaves a volley which made their stone breastwork literally shake. This was returned with terrible effect by the 'Red Legs;' and by rapid and true firing this whole brigade of rebels was held in check, at a distance of less than a hundred paces, by these brave fellows, who, I am informed, mustered only seventy men, all told. The enemy now came down the other streets and formed in front of Winchester, when Banks, compelling the Zouaves to retreat which they did in perfect order, and almost double quick, without the slightest show of alarm or panic.

"Capt. ASHER CRIST, of the Topographical Engineers, and Gen. BANKS' staff, says that this retreat was the most orderly movement of the kind on record.

"After having fallen back about a mile they discovered Gen. KNIPP'S Pennsylvania battery, of four guns, coming to their relief. This was their salvation, as, rallying on the guns, Capt. MORGAN placed them in position, and opened upon the advancing enemy, who had now formed in line of battle, seven regiments strong. This was only a temporary check, however, as they came, and the retreat continued to Strasburgh, where Capt. CRAIG was reinforced by Col. TORBERT, with six companies of cavalry and the infantry men, who had been guarding the Commissary stores.

"Driven to the wall, into little benefit of men, about five hundred, gave the enemy battle, and drove them back with great loss and confusion to Middletown.

"Capt. CRAIG lost, killed, WILLIAM MCCRARY, JAMES GARVEY and JAQUES LAFLURE, and wounded, CHARLES WILLIAMS, who was also taken prisoner.

"The Zouaves then took possession of thirty-five wagons which had been abandoned by the troops, and taking a circuitous route over the mountains, to escape the enemy, got within seven miles of Winchester on Saturday night; here they met Gen. BANKS'S pickets and turned back, changing their course toward the Romney Pike, and marching twelve miles, by which route they arrived before Winchester at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, just as Gen. BANKS evacuated it. Again cut off, heartbroken, tired, hungry and barefooted, they made one more effort, and took the mountains a second time, intending to cross the Potomac at Pan-Pan tunnel. Arriving at Bloomery Gap, a distance of thirty miles, they were informed that the enemy were in force at Champen Bridge, about ten miles in advance.

"Again changing their course, they turned to the right, and made for Hancock, on the Potomac, a further distance of thirty-three miles, which point they reached on Monday, at noon, bringing with them the thirty-five wagons and stores. They have received the highest praise from the Commanding General and all the officers who witnessed their coolbravery.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh, Penn., *Chronicle* writes, under date of Williamsport, Md., May 26:

"It is generally believed that the rebel force was about 25,000, under command of Gens. EWELL, JOHNSTON and JACKSON. We pushed forward in great order to the Virginia shore, (thirty-seven miles,) opposite Williamsport, where the main body, together with the brigades and supply trains, arrived safely to-day. The ferry and ford have been constantly at work and in use all day. The water is quite high for fording, and there is considerable risk in doing so. Last night many mules got drowned in attempting to cross. To-day (Monday) the regiments are forming, and going into camp. Capt. MORGAN and myself brought our companies and own baggage and Camp equipage, rations, &c., over in a skiff.

"Gen. BANKS' Body Guard was left behind on Saturday to guard the passage at Cedar Creek Bridge. It was generally believed that the company had been taken prisoners, but they succeeded in taking a different route, and crossed the river at Hancock, about 25 miles above this. At Newtown we supposed that we would have had a general engagement on Saturday. All prepared for the work. The First Brigade took off their knapsacks, haversacks, &c., and laid them in the same deposits, and with a yell moved forward in order. The main body seemed to have fallen off to our right at this place, and after we passed charged in on our rear, which was followed up to Winchester.

The following was the organization in Capt. HARGER'S Battery: Capt. HARGER, Q. M. Sergeant; D. A. STEWART, W. LAFERTY, Q. M. Sergeant; Cornelius ROCH, blacksmith; HIRAM NEELY, blacksmith; John MCALEECE, Albert EVANS, David WHITLINE, Valentine A. WISE, Milton GIDLEY, Jesse HAMSHAW, John PIERCE, —— Garrison W. LOSEY, Ed. CASPE, John SMILEY, James STACKHOUSE, John HARRISON, John JAMES, M. KOOK, with a battery wagon, forge, and four baggage wagons were missing at Cedar Creek on Saturday, and are now doubtless in the hands of the rebels. I saw Lieuts. FIELDING and HAMILTON yesterday, after the battle and retreat.

In Co. F, Capt. BEN. MORGAN, the following are known to be wounded: John DENSWOODY, wounded and left in the hospital at Winchester; Samuel BAKER, wounded, and left on the field; Lieut. NELSON, wounded badly, and left on field, supposed fatally; W. H. STERLING, wounded in the head, and left at hospital, seriously; Corporal DAMONT C. DAKE, by accident, in the leg, with bayonet; Chas. SHANKLIN, wounded in neck. Others were straggling, but might arrive in camp this afternoon. I think these were all that were wounded.

In Capt. W. L. FOUTZ'S Company.—Wounded in the leg, private A. RICKET; private FRANZ DOSSEMEYER, leg broken with a musket ball; DANIEL SOWER, wounded slightly on the arm with a shell. The two former men were taken by the rebels some hours before they were captured by us. The latter (SOWER) came in with the main body. The letter (SOWER) came in with the main body. The letter (SOWER) came in with the main body. The let

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

A Prize Captured and Brought into Port by Her.

Arbalcide's Reported Successes Against Mosquera Confirmed.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on May 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$36,617	Jennings & Brewster	$16,000
Louis Hall Survey & Co	1,000	C. H. Grant & Co	2,000
Gilbert Patrick	10,000	Wm. F. Watt & Co	12,000
Jennings, Good & Co	5,000	W. L. Cornell & Co	2,000
C. Naylor	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	11,000
From Aspinwall.			
Grant Brewster	$200	Samuel L. White	$200
Cornell & Jennings	1,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	3,177
Naylor & Co	100		

May 10, lat. 14° 40', long. 77° 10', the *Northern Light* boarded the brig *E. Drummond*, hence for Aspinwall. On May 12, in lat. 31°, long. 79° 30', spoke schooner *Agnes E. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C., sent a boat on board and found that she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, and that she was loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She was the blockade of Wilmington last night of the 12th of May. The *Northern Light* took the Captain and part of the crew on board, and sent her first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 12 bales cotton, 170 bbls. spirits turpentine, and is of about 700 tons burden.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Reserved Capture of Payan Confirmed—Bogota Quiet—An Extraordinary Session—Election—Rebel Reports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The British steamer *Soledad*, from Cartagena, arrived at Aspinwall on the 16th, but brought nothing later than the 31st April from Bogota, a week later than previous advices. We have a confirmation of the report that Gen. PAYAN, of Mosquera's forces, in the State of Cauca, had been defeated, and made prisoner by Gen. ARBOLEDA, chief in that section of the Confederative or reactionary party. It was also believed in Cartagena that Gen. READ, who had been taken prisoner by Gen. PAYAN previously, had been released. The city of Bogota and vicinity was quiet, and that's all I can gather from passengers, no mail having reached us. As Gen. MOSQUERA has marched with a large force into the States of Antioquia and Cauca, it is hoped the revolution will soon be at an end, by the triumph of one or the other party.

Gen. MOSQUERA is about to send a force into Cauca to assist Cartagena, by way of this Isthmus. One of the steamers has to leave about with these troops for Aspinwall on the 23d, yesterday.

The British bark *Harding*, of Hartlepool, England, from Glasgow for San Francisco, with water-pipes for the San Francisco Water Works, being out of provisions and water, attempted on the 12th of May to enter the port of Realejo, but was carried by the pilot out of the channel, and struck on the sands. She broke in two, and is a total loss, and the cargo also will be nearly lost.

Dr. ARMORY SHARP, an accomplished young physician, late of Philadelphia, died at Chitanderas, Nicaragua, on the 5th inst.

The ship *Juan River* was very low, in that no steamer could get into the lake till November.

FROM PANAMA.

Attempted Revolution in Guatemala—Threatened News from the South American States.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22.

By the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, we have recent news from South America.

An attempt at a revolution had been set on foot in Guatemala, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious results. It appears that considerable discontent exists among the laboring classes at present, and a party of them set on foot a plot to destroy the city by fire, probably for the purpose of pillage, and with this object they attempted to explode the powder magazine in the Government House, which contained some sixty thousand pounds of powder. Fortunately, the matter was discovered just in time to prevent an explosion, several of the barrels being already charred. It has not transpired who the leader of this plot was, but several hundred carpenters have been arrested as being engaged in it. Everything is quiet in the other States.

The bark *Harding*, from Hartlepool, England, from Glasgow to San Francisco, being out of provisions and water, attempted to enter this port, Realejo on the 12th inst. The wind being light with a strong flood tide, she was carried out of the channel and struck on the banks. She broke in two at ebb-tide, and is a total loss. But little of the cargo will be saved, as it consists mostly of iron pipes for the San Francisco water-works. She was in charge of the pilot of the port at the time of the accident. As the bottom of the vessel was very foul, she was extremely slow to answer her helm; and the loss may be in a measure attributed to that fact.

A decree has been passed by the Government of Costa Rica granting free pardon to all political offenders.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica this year now appears to be 106,000 quintals, being about 20,000 over that of last year.

President MONTALEMBERT has delivered his message to Congress, which represents the country as in a highly prosperous state.

By the steamer *Soledad*, at Aspinwall from Carthagena, we have a confirmation of the defeat of the Liberals under PAYAN.

It is reported that 200 troops are to be sent by Mosquera to the Isthmus, ostensibly for Buenaventura. Their arrival here will give great dissatisfaction, and may be resisted by the authorities.

By the R. W. I. mail steamer *Clyde*, at Aspinwall from Kingstown, we have dates to the 16th inst. There is nothing of particular interest from that region. The rains are lower than it has been for years past, and it is very doubtful if the transit could be opened now, even if the Company had money for the purpose. The people of Greytown are evidently coming full to the conclusion that the Nicaragua Transit is played out forever.

The steamer from Europe arrived yesterday at Aspinwall.

The British ship *Constitution*, with coals for the P. M. S. S. Company, arrived at Talcoa on the 13th inst. The Italian ship *Christina*, from Genoa, arrived at Aspinwall on the 16th inst., bringing cargo for Central America and forty passengers. The passengers, eight in number, of a canoe, which was blown out to sea 10 days ago, astonished us by turning up on the 16th inst. They were 45 days at sea, living on rice and molasses, and several days at a time without water. They were carried about 200 miles from Panama, making in the Gulf of Dulce. As they were only about 20 miles from Panama when blown away, they were long since given up as lost.

We have had some heavy rains lately. The health of the Isthmus is good. Business continues dull.

The United States steamer *Saranac* is the only vessel of war here at present.

The steamer from the South Pacific is due this morning.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Election of Gen. San Roman as President of Peru.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22, 1862—10 A. M.

The Southern steamer *Cotton*, from Valparaiso, Callao and intermediate ports, is just in. The Callao steamer connecting for New-York having sidestuffing, and could have sailed at once, take to Aspinwall the Callao's American passengers to join the Northern Light.

There is no time to examine papers or letters—indeed, they cannot be gotten from the Post-office—but I learn that Gen. SAN ROMAN has been elected Constitutional President of PERU for the term of six years, to succeed Gen. CASTILLA. He will be inaugurated in October next.

In Chili, Mr. MANUEL RECALDE, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations, and Don MANUEL RENGIFO, Minister of the Treasury, have resigned. Gens. GABRIEL MUSSO, Minister of War, and Bishop DOMEYKO, Minister of Instruction, have also asked to be relieved of their portfolios. Their successors are not mentioned, although it is said that Señors TOCORNAL, CONCHA MUNITA and LAZAR will be the men.

We have nothing new from the Argentine Confederation or from Bolivia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Blow Up a Powder Magazine in Guatemala—Miscellaneous Items.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama yesterday. She has dates from Guatemala to May 12, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 16th inst. The news is of but little importance. An attempt had been made in the City of Guatemala to blow up the Government powder magazine, by throwing a burning brand into it. The magazine contained five or six hundred quintals of powder, and some of the kegs had nearly burned through before the crime was discovered. It is not known who were the perpetrators, or what was their ultimate object. Some carpenters, who were resolutely charged with an attempt to get up a revolution, have been arrested.

A party of refugees in Guatemala, from Salvador, had endeavored the latter territory at the town of Santa Ana, and seized the arms in the barracks, with the view of initiating a revolution against President BARRIOS, but were driven out.

The President of Nicaragua had been visiting the different provinces of the Republic, and was well received everywhere by the people. The State was quiet.

The President of Costa Rica had issued a decree, pardoning political offenders. The Costa Rican Congress was in session. The coffee crop had nearly all been shipped, the balance being held in Punta Arenas at $12 50 per quintal. Costa Rican currency.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 17.

Yesterday being the last day allowed for volunteering by the provisions of this act, strictly speaking, it will go into full force and vigor, as a law of the land, to-day. The enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation and discomfiture of the troops raised under it, are to be effected by State officers, if the Executive grants such permission, and otherwise by those of the Confederate Government. The militia men in each State, to use the language of the bill, "will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the Department, and to each will be allowed a Quartermaster and Commissary."

A portion of them will then be assigned, in due time, by the Secretary of War, to the different companies now in service, until each company contains 100 men—persons so enrolled being assigned to companies from the State from which they come. These details will not be made until the conscripts have been instructed by a competent drill officer, and in selecting them for duty preference will be given to those who have passed through the usual camp discipline.

We presume that it will be ascertained by the Secretary of War how many volunteer troops each State in the Confederacy has furnished and has now in service, and that he will then assess to them their respective quotas of conscripts—giving them proper credit for the former. When this assessment does not absorb all persons subject to military duty under the act belonging to such State, "then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserves, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full."

Such are some of the more important provisions of the measure, which inaugurates a military system similar to that enforced by nearly every Government in Europe except Great Britain.

The size of an army thus created is easily calculated by simple arithmetical process. The free white population of the several States of the Confederacy, not wholly occupied by the enemy, is as follows, giving only fractions of the population in those States partially overrun by the public adversary:

Alabama	529,164
Arkansas	324,323
Florida	78,656
Georgia	595,097
Louisiana	376,913
Mississippi	354,699
North Carolina	661,586
A fourth of Missouri	324,999
South Carolina	301,271
Two-thirds of Tennessee	855,043
Texas	420,651
Half of Virginia	552,091
Total	5,018,518

But the Conscription act applies only to males between the ages of 18 and 35. By the census of 1860, the population of the United States was 28,191,876. Of this total, 7,067,995 were given as between the ages in question. Half this number would give 3,533,972 as the males between those ages on which number is 15 per cent. of the aggregate population. This ratio, applied to the white population of the Confederacy, as stated above, would give as the number produced by the conscription 750,362 men.

If, as suggested by a cotemporary, the Richmond Examiner—we should add to this number the volunteers from that population of the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri not embraced in the basis of estimate, and the volunteers offering from ages not embraced in the prescribed figures, the aggregate soldiery of the Confederacy would reach the number of 900,000. It is clear, however, that 750,000 men could be raised as a permanent force by the conscription.

This force, properly armed and judiciously commanded, would be able to protect the country from any invasion which could be brought against it. It would, of itself, insure the independence of the Confederacy.

Whatever be our disasters and losses upon the field, the ranks of our army will always be kept filled—not with raw recruits, but with men who have undergone the diseases, drill and discipline of the camp. We have recently received large importations of arms from Europe, and are now manufacturing about three thousand per week in our own machine-shops—which facts lead us to hope that in thirty days, at most, we will have in the field an effective army of 500,000 men, as renowned for their courage as they will be invincible in their purpose. This army will fall upon the invaders in two or more columns, drive them from the limits of our Confederacy, and thence proceed to precipitate itself into the very vitals of the North, carrying fire and sword into the country of the enemy.

COTTON BURNING.

A correspondent of the Little Rock *True Democrat*, writing from Memphis on the 30th ult., details what he saw on the steamboat *Alonzo Child* while on his way to that city. He says:

After leaving Helena, we came to the cotton-burners; several large steamers sent out by the Government to burn all the cotton to be found anywhere on the river. A dreary, desolate view it was—the smoking, blackened bales floated past us, and in some places the river for miles was covered with bunches of the raw material, and the thickets that fringed the water were whitened as if snow drifts were piled up against their green foliage. The heart sickened at the sad spectacle that necessity had forced upon us, and as volumes of black smoke wreathed up far ahead, the conviction was irresistibly forced upon all present that we were in the great theatre of war, where blackness and desolation meet you at every step.

The farms were inundated by the overflow, and the houses left tenantless and desolate the only living things to be seen were the cotton burners at their patriotic work. The prospect was sad for us, but when the news reaches England, enlivelling, abolitionized England, a wail of sorrow will arise that will shake the foundation of her ancient throne.

The destruction of the crop on hand, and the failure to plant this season, will open her eyes to the folly of her position. In ten days there will not be 10,000 bales in the whole Mississippi Valley, and none planted. The golden time has passed when England might have saved herself, but she would not; the fruits of her folly must rest on her shoulders.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT AT FORT PILLOW.

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

FLAG BOAT "LITTLE REBEL," }
FORT PILLOW, May 12, 1862. }

Please find the following (Capt. MONTGOMERY'S) official report of the late engagement, as promised you by me when in your city:

I have the honor to report an engagement with the Federal gunboat at Plum Point Bend, four miles above Fort Pillow, May 10, 1862.

Having previously arranged with my officers the order of attack, our boats left their moorings at 4 o'clock A. M., and, proceeding up the river, passed round a sharp bend, which brought us in full view of the enemy's fleet, numbering eight (8) gunboats and twelve (12) mortarboats. The Federal boat *Cincinnati* was lying nearest us, *guarding a mortarboat that was shelling the fort.* The Gen. Bragg, Capt. W. H. H. LEGGETT, Colonel of Artillery, the Commodore Arling-

[illegible] her heavy guns, separated forwards a few, when a depth of water would not be sufficient for our boats to follow. The *Bragg* continued boldly on, and in five or ten minutes they were close aboard, and struck her a terrific blow that stopped her further progress. She then passed down the river, receiving a raking fire, and visited until her pilot-house was shot away, and she, being thus rendered unmanageable, was run ashore. Her officers and crew escaped. Two minutes after the *Bragg* struck her blow the gunboat *Cincinnati* was sunk by Lieut. E. HAYWOOD, commanding River Defence Fleet.

N. B.—Our casualties were two killed and one wounded, (arm broken.)

ACCOUNTING FOR DEFEAT.

From the Missouri Army Argus.

The Confederates are God's chosen people. . . . God has often fought battles for his people. In the commencement of the revolution. God evidently was with us. A consistent people at Manassas made our enemies, whose force was double, and whose equipments were far superior to ours, turn their backs and flee in wild disorder. This great victory made us vain. We boasted we were the greatest fighting people in the world, and that it was no trouble to whip the Yankees. *Doubtless, the Almighty just stepped aside to let us see how great we were without Him.* Since then, how many battles have we won? All of us know. Hilton Head, Fort Royal, Newby, Donelson, Island No. 10, Nashville, and New-Orleans have fallen. Our people are beginning to see that vain is the strength of man. They are rising to sackcloth and ashes. God is being entreated to turn away his wrath and look kindly on us again. Our loved mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, our aged men and young men, morning, noon and night, in closets and assemblies, offer up earnest prayer for deliverance from our foes. And earnest are these supplications; for if our enemies succeed, we lose life, liberty and property, we are enslaved, we and our children, for all time to come. Now, under such circumstances ought men in the army to take God's name in vain?

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP OF TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO,
FARMINGTON, Miss., Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

You are already informed of the skirmishing here on the 9th and 10th inst., so it will be unnecessary to recapitulate. Suffice that the rebels, finding they could not gain any advantage by holding this site, and, further, that it would be detrimental to their cause to attempt to hold it by force, precipitately withdrew on the 11th, destroying several buildings which they supposed might be of some benefit to us. A portion of our cavalry followed them up in their retreat, harrassing their rear guard considerably, and taking fourteen of their number prisoners; having accomplished this, the cavalry returned, the rebels retiring to their intrenchments at Corinth, to gloat over "another Confederate victory."

By many in this army it was inferred that the attack on our men at Farmington was only a "blind," to enable their main army to retreat from Corinth; this supposition is confirmed by the fact that the cars have been kept running all night of the 19th, and oftener than we have ever yet heard them. Accordingly a strict and close watch was kept on their movements; and, to enable us to be prepared to move at the shortest notice, orders were issued for the troops of this army to have two days' cooked rations continually in their haversacks. In the meantime all sorts of rumors were afloat, and every one was indulging in his conjectures as to what would be the *next* move on the programme.

About this time, one of the negroes belonging to the Forty-second Illinois Regiment, who had been taken prisoner by the rebels during the skirmish of the 9th, escaped and returned to our lines. He reported that the rebels had not evacuated up to the morning of his escape, (13th,) but that they were cooking five days' rations for some purpose, of which he was ignorant. Our pickets having, in the meantime, skirmished their way to the outside limits of Farmington, it was deemed advisable for our troops to occupy that village. Preparations were accordingly made to that effect.

On the morning of the 17th orders were issued to be ready to move at the shortest notice. Tents were struck, wagons packed, and by 3 P. M. we were wending our way along the Rienzi and Farmington road to the latter place, our wagons being left behind to await orders. About 5 o'clock we reached Farmington, and, moving to a high hill within a hundred yards of the village, bivouacked for the night. About 9 o'clock heavy details were made on the different regiments for working parties, for the purpose of erecting batteries and earthworks. Our pickets having been reinforced, the whole night was employed in planting our heavy siege guns, preparatory to attack on the enemy's stronghold. The men were so assiduous to their task, that the morning of the 18th of May dawned on as formidable a line of batteries, earthworks and pits as have probably ever been seen hereabouts. I do not feel justified in stating the number or the calibre of the guns planted, but no doubt need be entertained but that we have such as will make the enemy tremble when the contest opens. Our line of works now extends over several miles, covering the whole front of our army.

This order of things is a deviation from the original plans of Gen. HALLECK, of which I wrote you in my last, and was rendered necessary by certain circumstances which have lately occurred.

On Monday night, an order was issued by Gen. POPE for the men in his command to hold themselves in readiness for an attack from the enemy between midnight and 2 P. M. of yesterday. Preparations were made to that end; but up to the present time we have failed to meet the rebels. Undoubtedly, Gen. POPE had good cause for his alarm, and a heavy thunder storm, which set in the same night and raged until daybreak this morning, was all that could have interfered with the plans of the rebels—if they had laid any.

For the past week our pickets have been constantly skirmishing with those of the enemy, driving them, day by day, further toward their intrenchment, until now their works are discernible from our picket lines. Occasionally the rebel batteries will open out on our pickets, but without, so far, doing any material damage.

This morning we advanced part of our batteries six hundred yards, until now they are within three miles of Corinth. Companies B, F and G, of our regiment, supported one of the field batteries while in course of erection. Simultaneous with their advance, the rebels opened a hot fire upon our men, who pushed onward until they had gained the desired position, when shortly the rebels ceased firing, probably thinking with JOHN DARE that "it wouldn't pay."

Last Monday our Surgeon, W. B. TISDALL, who was taken prisoner while on the reconnoissance of the 9th, returned to us, the rebels having released him on his parole. He is now at Pittsburgh Landing, negotiating for his exchange for one of the rebel surgeons in our hands. He was sent to Memphis the day after his capture, and from thence sent, under a flag of truce, to our gunboats at Fort Pillow. *In the Memphis papers he was reported as killed.* This is a fair instance of the reliability to be placed in their accounts.

Since my last, another batch of promotions has taken place in our regiment. First Lieut. SAMUEL THOMAS was promoted to a Captaincy; Second Lieuts. O. GIBSON and J. B. GILBERT were promoted to First Lieutenants, and Sergeants Maj. J. C. COATS and Sergeant DUNBAR were promoted to Second Lieutenants.

GEN. MITCHEL'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ATHENS, Ala., Thursday, May 15.

One of the most disgraceful outrages ever perpetrated during this war was the indiscriminate and general sacking of this city, by certain forces in Col. FORAKER'S Brigade. When Col. STANLEY'S Regiment returned through the town, some of the citizens cheered, and several followed, one or two of whom were armed. Without resulting therefrom, to be were the guilty ones, a general onslaught was made upon the community, and the town was sacked. When it is remembered that Athens was the last town in Alabama that hoisted down the "old flag" and only then under a threat of devastation by her neighboring towns, the injustice of this sacking will be the more apparent.

Stores were opened, and their contents carried away by the soldiers and negroes. Several safes were blown open and rifled of thousands of dollars. Silver plate, amounting in the aggregate to many thousand dollars, was stolen. The wardrobes of the ladies were robbed, their splendid silk dresses being torn to pieces by the ruffians, and their fragments thrown by the negroes, leaving them with scarcely a change of clothes. One lady, a widow, who was robbed of nearly all her possessions, and now starvation stares her in the face. She has a relative in the army fighting against us, and her noble heart always beats for the Union and the old flag.

Yesterday, I conversed with an old man who belonged to a family, by-and-by, to be numbered with the rebellion. In addition to the loss of his store and much other property, $30,000 worth of notes of hand, (sealed to all but himself,) were destroyed. When I compare such treatment with the courtesy, kindness and proper kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Athens, I feel ashamed. I will not say what officers are responsible for these doings, or what regiment participated in them, but I will now make a statement for the Thirty-seventh Indiana. When the sacking began, the Forty-seventh was immediately marched out of the town by our new and popular Major, W. D. WARD, who was commanding at the time, and there they remained until the disgraceful proceedings were ended. Thus the 37th regiment has received the praise of the commanding General, while they have gained, for their gentlemanly deportment, May they continue thus, and though some high officer in the regiment should not there a bad example.

A sad calamity befell our regiment on last Friday, the 9th inst., resulting in the loss of five men killed and two wounded, and the capture of Company E, two Lieutenants and forty-one men. Companies E and G were guarding two bridges, about eight miles north of the place, and stationed from each other about three miles. Capt. LANE, who was in command of the positions, with his Second Lieutenant, SHEPARD, were at the advance post, where the attack was made, both were captured. The rebel cavalry dashed suddenly upon them; but the men "stopped not to number the foe," but made a most vigorous and bold resistance, not flinching or ceasing to pour a ceaseless volley upon the enemy, until riders down and overpowered by the ever whelming odds opposed to them. Col. GAMBLE, who was absent at Elkton when the fight occurred, returned by a forced march that night, and visited the scene of the fight, where he gathered reliable information that eleven of the enemy were killed on the spot, and eight more died soon afterward in the neighboring houses, within a distance of five miles. Of the eleven killed, four were supposed to be officers, as their bodies were carried away, while seven privates were buried on the spot. Fifteen dead or wounded were carried off the field. The number of his wounded, which was severe, has not been ascertained.

The particulars of the action, received here, are not as definite as could be wished, but as far as could be ascertained I send them. It seems that early yesterday (Monday) morning, Col. WARING detailed a strong detachment of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to protect a foraging party sent out on the south side of Red River. Some infantry also accompanied the escort. When a few miles out from camp, this body fell in with the enemy, who immediately opened fire on our men, which was promptly returned by the infantry, consisting of parts of two companies of the Seventeenth Missouri Mounted Volunteers. The infantry stood their ground manfully against a greatly superior force, being at times nearly enveloped by the rebel masses. Col. HAMMERSMARK, then at Searcy Landing, hearing the firing, immediately hastened forward to the scene of action with all the companies of the Seventeenth Missouri at his disposal.

The arrival of this reinforcement soon turned the scale in our favor, and the rebels, who had thus far been contending with a vastly inferior force, were utterly routed. Their flight was precipitate.

The casualties of Companies A, F, G and H, of the Seventeenth Missouri, sum up as follows: Killed, one drum-major and thirteen privates; wounded, two commissioned and three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-six privates; missing, two. Of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, one was killed and one wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing, forty-nine.

Gen. CURTIS was on the march, at the time, to Searcy Landing, having received intelligence, before starting from Cotton Lynn, that his pickets at Bledsoe's Ferry (crossing of the old military road) had been attacked. Two companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry were detailed to reinforce this point. The General reached Searcy Landing at 11½ A. M., where our bridge thrown across the Little Red had been threatened with an attack, but the position was found entirely secure. Hearing of the skirmish, the General sent forward all the available cavalry in pursuit of the retreating foe, and followed himself to Searcy and beyond with twelve companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one 12-pound howitzer, but the enemy were ascertained to be beyond his reach, probably *en route* to their old camping-ground, from whence they started early in the morning, beyond Bayou Des Arc, I hear.

We have some rumors, to the effect that our ambulances, sent out to bring in the wounded, were fired upon by the enemy and one or two broken to pieces; but we await a confirmation of the report. It is also rumored that Dr. KUMMERMAN, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, was made a prisoner.

The latest information received here gives the enemy's forces at about 6,000, comprising one regiment of Texan Rangers, Colman's corps and some of Hicks's corps.

Among the rebel dead was found the body of the only citizen who gave occasional information regarding the movements of the rebels. It is supposed that he was forced into their ranks, but it is equally probable that he was playing a double game.

IN CAMP, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

We have this morning that the rebels at Waynesville and about Houston, Mo., are threatening our communications in the rear. The first rebel who raises his hand in Missouri against us should be hung to the back-yard arm. It is rumored also that SCHNABEL is at Yellville, Ark., threatening a foray on Salem.

It will be seen that we are bound to keep our lines on the old rout, the Rolla and Pocahontas line, each requiring considerable detachements to hold open and secure from molestation.

The Quartermasters also report a scarcity of bread, owing to the facilities of transportation being impeded by the wretched condition of the roads. OSTERHAUS reports a deficiency of bread in his division, but these privations can soon be remedied, I hope.

The rebels have burned the bridges across the Bayous des Arc and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed on the Arkansas River by order of HINDMAN, in obedience to the instructions from BEAUREGARD.

Brig.-Gen. MARKS, an Ex-Governor, has been placed by VAN DORN in command of this department. He has three regiments of Texans at Little Rock, and the Arkansas militia are said to be gathering at the same point in considerable numbers. ROANE has issued a proclamation commanding the several commanders to rally their forces, and boasts of the means in his power to drive the invaders from the State.

It is an undoubted fact that some of OSTERHAUS' men were shot down and treated in an atrocious manner, after throwing up their arms in token of a surrender, in the recent skirmish. It is reported that the animosity of the rebels against "the Dutch" is bitter and relentless. It will be well if the reported atrocities do not produce a spirit of retaliation terrible and relentless in its character.

The Reactionists in Mexico.

PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED BY GEN. ALMONTE TO THE INHABITANTS OF PUEBLA ON APPROACHING THE CITY.

CITIZENS OF PUEBLA: From the City of Cordova I had the honor to address all my fellow-countrymen, and explain the reason that brings the French arms to our soil, the causes that under these circumstances induced me to present myself among you, and the final object of my patriotic intentions. Now, however, that I find myself among you, it is very pleasing to be able to address you more particularly, if not to repeat what I have already declared, at least to congratulate myself as well as you, that under the protection of a friendly flag, you are in possession of your liberty; so that you can, without fear of new persecution or intimidation, enjoy your goods and social rights, and manifest your wishes to the end of contributing to the establishment of a moral, respectable and lasting Government.

This is necessary, my fellow-countrymen, which makes itself felt in the painful scene which the war has every where presented, in which the most violent and disgraceful passions have developed in a con-

[illegible] and robbery of thousands of dollars in gold [illegible] in Gold Creek, Grass Valley, and other [illegible] rich mining districts. The evil does not end here, and the country will not be saved from anarchy and ruin, unless some [illegible] Government is established, which shall have the confidence and support of every man interested in the welfare and prosperity of the nation. But you must know that this great object cannot be the work of a single individual, however patriotic he may be, but must be the glorious result of the co-operation of all intelligent persons, and of all those who hold in society moral and material interests to defend. To remain cold spectators in so solemn a situation, as the present, would be a crime, which not only patriotism, but even private interest itself would oppose, when the safest course is to seek protection and securities for all persons and fortunes.

[illegible] I have to say to you, it would be a very great honor [illegible] to urge you to accord this time your co-operation to the present [illegible] when you have given such illustrious proofs of your valor, of your citizenship, and of the noble and enlightened principles which animate you. The object now is not for party, not for persons, but for the [illegible] and [illegible] we only strive for order, justice and morality. I shall, consider it a glory if you answer the appeal I make to you in the name of our country, and show yourselves ready to make the sacrifices which the situation may yet demand, so that society may rest upon a basis which will make peace lasting, whilst anarchy and the ills that accompany it may disappear forever. These and no others are the wishes of your fellow countryman.

JUAN N. ALMONTE.

PUEBLA, May, 1862.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Movements of Troops—Condition of Southwest Missouri—The Indian Expedition—Crops Promising.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kan., Monday, May 26, 1862.

Since the reestablishment of this Department, with Gen. BLUNT in command, nothing of decisive importance has transpired, until last week a part of the troops in this division were operating against the guerrilla bands of Southwest Missouri—but a recent order of Gen. BLUNT'S has withdrawn all Kansas troops from Missouri and concentrated them in two brigades, destined respectively for New-Mexico and the Indian Territory.

Ten days ago a battalion of the Second Ohio Cavalry followed the enemy to within a few miles of Marysville, Ark., and failed to elicit a fight. The Second also penetrated the Indian Territory some distance without finding an organized enemy. By the withdrawal of all troops from Southwest Missouri the loyal people of that region are left in a condition truly terrible. Our returning troops were accompanied by numberless families, with their stock and household goods, fleeing from the certain destruction that awaited them when the guerrillas should again overrun the southern counties. But many Union men of that region have been so thoroughly "jayhawked" as to have nothing left with which to leave the State. In these cases the men usually go into Kansas or North Missouri, leaving their families to the mercy (!) of the rebels. It would be far better to leave Southern Missouri constantly in the hands of the insurgents than to pursue this see-saw course—allowing the country to be overrun first by Nationals then by rebels.

As mentioned above, the troops belonging to the Department of Kansas (some 20,000 in all) were divided into two brigades, and ordered to New-Mexico and the Indian Territory. The New-Mexican Expedition was placed in command of Brig.-Gen. MCNEIL, and consisted of five excellent regiments. The expedition started on its long and aimless march some days ago, but when 300 miles on its way, the enterprise was wisely countermanded, and the brigade has nearly reached Leavenworth again. The countermarch is accounted for thus: Last week, Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gen. BLUNT to send all available troops in Kansas to Corinth. A courier was at once dispatched to bring back Gen. MCNEIL and brigade. These troops will leave for Corinth immediately on their arrival from the plains, and the idea of a useless Mexican expedition will be permanently abandoned.

The Indian Expedition is commanded by Col. CHAS. DOUBLEDAY, of the Second Ohio Cavalry. His brigade will consist of the Second Ohio, Ninth Wisconsin, Sixth and Tenth Kansas, two Indian regiments now organizing in Southern Kansas, BAIR'S Indiana Battery and three regiments yet to report.

What particular part of the Indian country this expedition goes to, and precisely what it is to effect when there, nobody seems to have a clear notion of. There is no enemy there, save a few hundred wandering, idiotic redskins, who have not yet recovered from the fright CURTIS' Artillery gave them at Pea Ridge.

If the expedition is to pass through the Indian country and into Southern Arkansas or Texas, well and good; but if it is intended to cable a fine brigade of 9,000 men four hundred miles from a respectable enemy, while all our commanders in the field are calling for reinforcements, it is simply suicidal. It would be well if Gen. BLUNT would consider the "Indian Expedition" composed of "available troops," and send them under SEATON'S order to Corinth.

Three regiments are all the Department of Kansas needs—the remaining 37,000 troops, now lying in camp at Fort Scott, Fort Leavenworth and at half a dozen villages of the interior, may quite as well be sent to a more active field.

When the plain truth is spoken, the facts are these: There is about as much need for a Department of Kansas as there is for a Department of the Hudson. As Kansas troops are carefully kept out of Missouri, of course their only service is to garrison mushroom villages, spend "green-backs" among enterprising Kansas sutlers, and furnish jobs for patriotic contractors. I would not object to the bestowment of such military patronage upon the people of Kansas if these were any possible return to come of it. Secretary STANTON will do well to ascertain whether 15,000 veteran troops are *needed* to preserve quiet in a State that is in no more danger of invasion than is Massachusetts. The Indian Expedition will leave Fort Scott within ten days at furthest—unless countermanded.

Kansas as a State is now in a flourishing condition. The war is far from being destructive to her interests. Hundreds of Unionists, with their movable wealth, are coming weekly across the Missouri line to add to the population and resources of Kansas, while the monthly pay of 20,000 troops renders money more plenty than it has been for years before.

Crops promise an unprecedented yield.

Leavenworth is growing, and will one day be large. Its population are enterprising; that is, one-half keep store, one-fourth drive political hacks between here and Topeka, and one-fourth sit on the balcony of the Planters' House, with their feet over the Missouri River, and talk—Lane. As I mail this, a part of MITCHELL'S Brigade is marching into town.

BUCKEYE.

The Troubles in the E-street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your Washington correspondents, in a letter dated May 13, and published Sunday, May 18, has attempted to give a description of the troubles in the E-street Baptist Church of this city. If he makes his statements upon information derived from others, it is enough to say that he either did not understand the information, or else he has been deceived, like many others, by misrepresentations.

It is a fact, however, that Rev. Mr. KENDALL did, as stated, resign his pastoral charge; that the only reason he gave was, that he could do nothing more to bring about peace, and therefore concluded his work was at an end in the Church. His resignation was accepted by the Church at a large meeting, only six or eight voting against it.

The chief and prominent reason why such efforts, as he did make, failed to bring about peace between the two parties, was his active and unmistakable sympathy for one party only, which none can deny.

That the trouble is not "a Secessionist disturbance," or that the party against which Mr. KENDALL'S professed friends arrayed themselves, is not to sympathy with secession or slavery, is plainly evinced by the following resolution offered and advocated by those whom your correspondent stigmatizes as secessionists, and opposed by those who claim to be "*the Friends of Freedom*":

Whereas, It has become a matter of notoriety that the harmony of our Church is disturbed, and the peace not only in this community, but also in other localities, has been [illegible] members [illegible] the expulsion of [illegible] *Resolved*, That the subject of slavery or secession have had nothing whatever to do with the agitation in the Church; that it has arisen out of matters entirely distinct from these; that the members of this Church, with reference to *its discipline, are, and have long been ready* [illegible] to go [illegible] and that the only [illegible] of the Church is the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

It is proper to say here that the real cause of all the trouble in the Church is to be found in the fact that

[illegible] when the friends of the Secession Rebellion [illegible] an outrage in a conference for a Baptist Church [illegible] session, which many of them [illegible] and to be a member of the Church *for the time being*, which Mr. KENDALL noted and remarked, was simply the principle, and denied that the Church had any right to exercise any discretion or control over its Sunday School.

The above preamble and resolution were formally opposed by the party which acted with Mr. K., and one of the chief advocates of opposition to the resolution openly avowed his sympathy for Slavery before the whole Church, and opposed the resolution on that ground as necessary to prevent its adoption.

Now, in the face of all these facts, your correspondent calls the friends of the resolution, and those the friends of freedom, who opposed it.

Your correspondent does not say that this church, like others of the city, had not been [illegible] by the flight of the Secessionists, but he does say that the Rebellion has not caused any trouble in it, or [illegible] to support the church, pay its bills, or encourage or congregation and good [illegible] and they were [illegible] paying per rent [illegible] by the city. If [illegible] of the church [illegible] dismissed [illegible] of the breaking out of the rebellion, it was not by the withdrawal of persons who went South, or were [illegible] went North, and not because of concerted sympathy either.

Again, your correspondent speaks about a party being [illegible] "Northern" who [illegible] and rejected the Secretary. But if he means that Northern men or Southern men came into our church, it may be said truly, that unanimously our Northern men even offered to unite with the church, and they found their votes would help to defeat any improvement of the church, in relation to the [illegible] of a Superintendent, referred to above, or that they could help to exclude members summarily, who they used their influence to prevent the trouble, which they had been directly instrumental in creating. Some of the members did think it was best to delay [illegible] action upon the applications of such persons, as had for months [illegible] to [illegible] trouble, until the church could settle the [illegible]. There has never been any [illegible] to any one, as a Northerner, as a friend of the Government, or even as an Abolitionist. All have seemed to [illegible] with pleasure, as may be seen in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we [illegible] [illegible] of the difficulties of the fifth and other of [illegible] and [illegible] witnessed, with sincerest sympathy, confidence and [illegible] good standing in the [illegible] long [illegible] as tokens of [illegible] and be mailed in fellowship with us.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

[illegible] Publishing Committee.

[illegible] of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, TUESDAY, May 27, 1862.

The General Assembly has once more yet Hoffman before the whole world, and for all future time to strictly consistent basis. Its "REPUBLICAN" [illegible] Democratic basis. The Democratic majority [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The late disasters in the Valley of the Shenandoah are being retrieved, so far as it is possible to do so. Front Royal, the scene of the defeat of Col. KENLY and his brave First Maryland Regiment, has been recaptured, apparently with as little fighting to the rebels as was suffered by us. A brigade of our troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavalry, entered the place on Friday morning, and drove out the enemy, consisting of the Eighth Louisiana, four companies of the Twelfth Georgia and a body of cavalry. The enemy, it appears, were taken completely by surprise, and had no time either to save or to destroy anything. A large amount of ammunition fell into our hands, including two locomotives and eleven cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad. We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty privates, besides killing and wounding a large number of rebels. Our loss in this affair was but eight killed, five wounded and one missing. Several of our men who were taken prisoners at Front Royal a week ago, were recaptured by our forces. In addition to this decided success, we are gratified to announce that Gen. BANKS has come more advanced from Harper's Ferry, the Fifth New-York Cavalry having passed through Martinsburgh, and several miles beyond, Saturday morning. They encountered the rebel cavalry and captured several prisoners, together with a wagon, muskets, ammunition, &c. It has been ascertained that Col. KENLY, of the First Maryland, was not killed, but is now at Winchester, wounded.

It has not yet been developed whether the rebels have done much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. The road is all right as far as Back Creek, where a bridge is damaged, but beyond that point as far as Hallltown, nothing is known. From the intelligence, however, now on foot, there is reason to believe that trains will be running through from Wheeling to Baltimore in a few days.

The evacuation of Corinth by the rebels under BEAUREGARD is likely to prove a more serious disaster for them than at first appeared likely. It is believed to have commenced on Wednesday night, the intention being to proceed southward to some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—probably Okolona, as before announced. A body of Gen. PAUL's cavalry, however, had been beforehand with them, and had destroyed a bridge, and thus prevented progress in that direction. They then retraced their steps, and proceeded west to Grand Junction, whence they took the Jackson Railroad southward—doubtless with the intention of proceeding eastward from Jackson and striking the Mobile and Ohio Railroad again at Meridian, some 190 miles below Okolona, and about the same distance from Mobile. Gen. HALLECK telegraphs to the War Department that the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong, and that he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. The rebels destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town the roads were strewn with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away in the flight. We have captured a large number of prisoners and deserters—amounting on Friday night to between two and three thousand.

A report was current at Corinth when that place was occupied by our troops, that Richmond had been evacuated, and that Memphis had been entirely deserted. The report, however, is not confirmed.

Important news reaches us from the West. Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, is stated to be fully occupied by our troops—the inhabitants remaining being decidedly loyal. The Legislature had scattered, and Gov. RECTOR had fled from the State. It is also announced that Vicksburgh, Miss., has surrendered to the Lower Mississippi fleet.

Our advices from Norfolk are important. According to the report of two fugitives, who arrived there on Thursday, direct from Richmond, the rebels at the latter place have an army of 200,000 men in the vicinity; among whom, however, both officers and men, dissatisfaction is very general. The story of half-rations is again repeated by these refugees. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, Jeff. DAVIS sees that his only chance is in a battle at Richmond, and is reported to have expressed his determination to make the streets of the city "run with blood" before surrendering it. A rumor had been brought in by Gen. WOOL's scouts, that Petersburgh had already been, or was to be, evacuated by the rebels. Communication with Gen. BURNSIDE had been opened by the inland route, from Elizabeth River by canal to Currituck Sound, and several vessels had already come through, flying the National flag. A Union meeting is to be held in Norfolk soon, and if the sentiment of the meeting proves satisfactory, it will probably induce the President to open the port to commerce.

The United States steam-transport *Cossack*, Capt. JOHN W. BENNETT, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 29th inst., at 4 P. M. She brings 416 released Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. There was nothing new at Newbern. Governor STANLY was in the city, and was about to assume his functions.

The schooner *Hannibal*, (of Bangor,) Capt. WHITEHOUSE, from Nassau, N. P., May 23, arrived yesterday morning. She left there the Confederate steamers *Thomas L. Wragg*, to sail for Charleston in a few days, the *Wm. Seabrook*, from Charleston, and the *Santee*, from a Southern port, just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The Confederate steamers *Kate*, *Cecil* and *Nelly* sailed May 25, for Charleston.

A letter in the Boston *Journal*, dated on board the United States gunboat *Kennebec*, off Natchez, May 14, says: "We arrived at this place on Monday, 12th inst.; passed Baton Rouge last week. The Stars and Stripes were over that city the following morning, and have remained there ever since. The rebels left this city: United States troops Brooklyn, *Iroquois*, *Oneida*, and gunboats *Sciota*, *Winona*, *Itasca*, *Wissahickon* and *Kennebec*. This city has not surrendered yet; will probably this day, and then for Vicksburgh and Memphis. The planters are destroying and burning all their cotton; great quantities of which are floating down the river every day. One planter told me a few days ago, below here, that he had burned fifteen hundred bales of cotton."

There is said to be well authenticated information in Baltimore that the rebels lost, in the late battle at Hanover Court-House, 1,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,200 taken prisoners. Their entire force was 15,000.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Missouri State Militia, has issued a general order stating that hereafter all guerrillas and marauders in that State, when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare, will be shot down on the spot, and that all citizens who give shelter and protection to these outlaws, or who will not give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as aiders and abettors of the criminals.

CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session yesterday. A bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to enable slaves to establish a right to freedom under the act to confiscate the property of rebels, &c. A resolution was offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and laid over, providing for a Select Committee to investigate the official conduct of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS. The resolution to compensate the crew of the gunboat *Varuna*, for the loss of clothing and other property in the fight below New-Orleans, was passed. The House bill to allow California an additional representative was passed. The bill legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President was called up by Mr. WILSON, who offered a substitute authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, but limiting the whole number to 700,000, and providing for a premium of $2 for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of two months' wages in advance. Mr. WILSON stated that the aggregate number of men now in service is estimated at 617,654, but we have a large number at home, on leave and sick, and the probable number of effective men in the field is 500,000. An amendment was adopted limiting the premium to the regular service. The bill was discussed until 1 o'clock, when the Tax-bill was again taken up, and debated until the adjournment. The proposed tax on coal was reduced.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive the important intelligence by way of San Francisco, that on the 7th ult., the French troops retired from before the city of Puebla, declining a battle with the Mexican forces which were drawn up to meet them. The news was conveyed to San Francisco by the steamer *Orizaba*, from Acapulco.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, which passed Cape Race yesterday we receive advices from Europe four days later than came to hand by the *Europa*. The news is not specially important. Full details of the evacuation of Yorktown had been received in England, and the event was regarded as hardly second in importance to the capture of New-Orleans. The London *Times* considers it a great reverse for the rebels. The London *Post*, as usual when it hears of any great victory of the National arms, suggests that now is the time to effect a compromise. The Liverpool *Post* regards the war as virtually at an end. Earl RUSSELL had submitted the new Slave-trade treaty to Parliament, and had taken occasion to bear testimony to the efforts of the present Administration to put a stop to the traffic. The Cotton market was fluctuating. Breadstuffs were nominal and Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 22d ult. She brought the mails and specie from California. She gives the following report of the capture of a prize schooner on Wednesday last: "May 28, lat. 31°, lon. 73° 28', spoke schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board and found she was sailing under the Confederate flag and papers, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She ran the blockade at Wilmington on the night of May 12. We took the Captain and part of the crew on board the *Northern Light*, and sent our first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize; took her in tow and brought her to this port. She has 15 bales of cotton and 170 barrels spirits turpentine; of about 100 tons burden. This, we believe, is the first instance, during the war, of the capture of a prize by a merchant vessel. The California steamers, as is well known, are armed with rifle cannon. The *Agnes H. Ward* was given in charge of the Prize Commissioners on her arrival.

From Bogota, we have a confirmation, by the *Northern Light*, of the reported defeat and capture of Gen. PAYAN, of MOSQUERA'S forces, by ARBOLEDA, in the State of Cauca. The City of Bogota remained quiet. MOSQUERA was about sending a large force into Cauca, and a detachment had already gone forward.

From Central America, the news is of trivial importance. An unsuccessful attempt had been made in Guatemala to blow up the Government magazine, which contained 600 quintals of powder. Unimportant disturbances had taken place in parts of the Republic.

Gen. SAN ROMAN had been elected to the Presidency of Peru.

The gunboat *E. A. Stevens* has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard for repairs. At the time of the accident, while she was assisting in the bombardment of Fort Darling on the James River, the gun was loaded for the seventh round, with a 10-pound cartridge and solid shot, and but two persons were injured—the captain, who was struck on the head with a small piece of the fly-leg metal, and the gunner, who had his shoulder bruised. The frame in which the gun worked is split, and the aft beam is also started.

One hundred and fifteen prisoners captured at Lewisburgh, Va., by Col. CROOKS, have arrived at Wheeling.

A few weeks since, Gen. HALLECK ordered Gen. CURTIS to detach a portion of the army of the Southwest, and send it, with all possible dispatch, to the aid of the National forces before Corinth. The order was received by the latter at Batesville, Ark., and promptly obeyed. How many men were forwarded it is unnecessary to mention, but the alacrity of their movements is worthy of note. The march from Batesville to Cape Girardeau, Mo., a distance of two hundred and forty miles, was accomplished in ten days, some of the men being obliged to travel barefoot for the last sixty miles. This gives an average of twenty-four miles per day. The day before the battle of Pea Ridge, a detachment from CURTIS' army, under Col. VANDEVER, marched from Huntsville to Sugar Creek, forty-one miles, with but two halts of fifteen minutes each.

Col. EDWARD WILDAY, residing in Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, holding a commission as Colonel in the rebel army, and late from the rebel force at Corinth, Miss., voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner of war to the Provost-Marshal at St. Joseph, a few days ago. At first he merely reported himself as a returned rebel, and wore no uniform or insignia denoting his rank. His person was unknown to the Provost-Marshal, but that officer, suspecting from the air and bearing of the gentleman that he was no ordinary person, questioned him until the truth came out. Col. WILDAY left the rebel army a month ago. He did not pass through our lines, but made his way up through Kentucky. The Provost-Marshal sent him to Camp Byrne, where he now is.

In Nashville, on the 26th, sales of cotton were made at 22 cents in gold, and 26 cents in Union and Planters' Bank Notes. No other bank notes are received for cotton by the planters.

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper states that there are 3,000 sick soldiers now in that city, hailing from nearly every part of the Confederacy, and that the number is likely to be largely increased.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, on Saturday. Flour was a shade cheaper; while Wheat and Corn were firm. Cotton was pretty freely purchased, at steady prices. Sales of Groceries and Provisions were restricted, as were also those of Whisky, Tallow, Fruit, Oils, Mines, Leather, Naval Stores, and Foreign Liquors. Fish, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Whalebone were inactive. Moderate freight engagements were reported at easier rates, with 564 vessels of all classes in port.

The Dilemma of the Southwestern Rebel Army.

The flight of the Rebel army of the Southwest from its fortified position at Corinth looks like an abandonment of the campaign in the Gulf States, and the Mississippi Valley. There were at Corinth all the fighting rebels from that vast region; they had there a good strategic position, with railroads ramifying from it all through the South; they were in a more favorable location for obtaining supplies than can be found between there and the Gulf of Mexico; and they were *not* within reach of those terrible gunboats of ours, which have lately furnished an excuse for so many rebel retreats and evacuations. It is very true that time was not increasing these facilities and advantages. The capture of New-Orleans, and the ascent of the Mississippi by our gunboats, cut them off from the supplies they had formerly received from Texas; the advance of Gen. CURTIS to the White and Arkansas Rivers, cut off their supplies from Northeastern Arkansas, while the naval and military operations on the northward and to the eastward of their position, had severed it from the grain-growing regions of Tennessee. All their railroad connections, too, were being destroyed one by one; and if our gunboats could not directly play upon Corinth, they were on the eve of opening upon Memphis—after the fall of which the continued occupation of Corinth would be a military impossibility. Still, if these various movements weakened the strength of the rebel position at Corinth, they weaken still more the strength of any other position they may choose to take up south of Corinth. If they should attempt, as they have already attempted, to move down over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, they find that POPE is already operating there; if they move over the only other line running southward, the Mississippi Central Railroad, they will find the terminus of that road in our hands; and if they stop at Jackson, in the centre of the State, as is given forth they will, they will learn, as indeed they already know, that Vicksburgh and the line of the short road running west from Jackson is ours, and that they are then in a worse plight than it would have been possible for the most consummate strategy to have brought them in at Corinth. It is hardly possible that they ever had an intention of stopping at Jackson; for there, even with the points at present in our possession, we could fall upon them in front and rear and on both flanks; and there, too, our gunboats, by ascending the Pearl River, could act upon them with destructive effect. Besides, though in the region between Memphis and Jackson there is cotton enough raised to clothe the whole South, there is not corn or bacon enough to supply a regiment of its troops. There can be little doubt that if, in evacuating Corinth, the rebels have moved southward, as the telegraph affirms, they have abandoned once and forever the Valley of the Mississippi. As to the assertion, made by some, that they will retire into the swamps of Mississippi and Alabama, and draw our army down there to be destroyed by miasma and gallinippers, such a theory can be held only by those who are illy informed about the strategic topography of those States, and of the nature of great military operations.

Some time ago, when the evacuation of Corinth was first mooted, it was asserted by the rebel papers that the next point to be occupied and defended till death or evacuation, was Grand Junction, a short distance west of Corinth. But that was before we had captured New-Orleans, before we had taken Vicksburgh, before our gunboats and rams menaced Memphis, and before our army in Arkansas had turned its face to Little Rock. These things have so altered the rebel plan of campaign in the Southwest, and so completely destroyed the value of Grand Junction, that of late it has not been mentioned at all. As to the rebel army moving *en masse* from Corinth to Memphis, and offering us battle there, such a thing is possible only upon the supposition that its leaders are fools, or that they wish to put the army in a situation where destruction or speedy surrender is inevitable.

What, then, is to become of the great rebel army of the Southwest? The telegraph has asserted that, when it left Corinth, it retreated in three directions—East, West and South,—in other words, it virtually broke up. Nothing is more likely. What other sensible course was there open for it? When it had got to Corinth from Bowling Green, three months ago, it had retreated South quite as far as was practicable; and as it has discovered that it was impossible to fight at Corinth, and impossible between there and the Gulf to find another good place to retreat to, the best thing to do, was to allow the army to dissolve, and let each brigade and regiment seek safety in flight, as best it might. The telegraph also asserts, and has furnished some proofs of the likelihood of the assertion, that the rebels were greatly demoralized. Nothing, again, can be more likely. An army perpetually on the retreat—constantly out-manœuvred—placed where it must fight, and yet cannot fight to any purpose,—when its communications are cut off, its supplies rumored short, and disease is ravaging its camps—an army breaking up, soon falls into irretrievable demoralization. If the whole of HALLECK'S vast Corinthian host was to dissolve, and to fly—part of it across the Mississippi, part of it to the hilly country of Northern Georgia, or to the mountains of East Tennessee, and the remainder to throw down its arms in disgust—it would not be surprising.

When, in February last, Mr. Jeff. DAVIS announced to his astonished Congress that, in attempting to defend the whole territory of the Confederate States, he had undertaken more than he could achieve, he could hardly have foreseen that he would so soon have to give up such vast spaces, and such a number of States, as he has given up since that time. In the grand retreat from Corinth, we believe that the rebel cause and the rebel army of the Southwest have received a defeat which must at once compel Jeff. DAVIS to resign the whole of that region also to the occupation of our triumphant troops.

English Opinion Veering Northward.

The recent successes of the National arms, culminating in the possession of New-Orleans, seem to be at last awakening in the English Press a true appreciation of the utter hopelessness of this rebellion; and, as a natural consequence, they appear to be already casting about for the discovery of some mode of cutting the gordian knot of this difficulty, very different from the mode which has been so long held in favor among them.

"Just now"—says the London *Herald*, the leading Tory organ, and one of the most bitter denouncers of the North—"the fall of New-Orleans would have the very great additional advantage for Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, that it would give them a good pretext for staving off the intervention, or disregarding the remonstrances of Europe. New-Orleans in his hands, Mr. LINCOLN can raise the blockade, and reply to the complaints of the Emperor of the French that the great cotton port is now open, and that if cotton does not come forward it is not the fault of the Federal Government, but the stubbornness of the planters; urge, that the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South."

It will be observed that throughout this very significant and forcible expression of opinion, the *Herald* is careful not to speak of what *is*, but what *would be*, the result if New-Orleans were actually in our possession; and it explains this, by very clearly intimating its doubts as to the truth of the intelligence brought to England by the *Canada*, respecting the fall of the Crescent City. This is immaterial, however, for if the *Herald* then entertained any doubts respecting this great achievement of the National arms, all such doubts must have long since been set at rest.

Assuming then, as facts actually brought home to the *Herald*, that New-Orleans is in our possession, and that early in June it will be opened to the commerce of the world, it is highly important to find the tory organ of England admitting that "*the only chance of a cotton supply is the speedy subjugation of the South.*" Excepting that we protest against the use of the word "subjugation"—a measure not even now contemplated by the Government, unless the rebels should drive us to it in defence of our own nationality—our only wonder is that this very simple and common-sense view of our struggle did not occur before to the *Herald*.

The fall of New-Orleans, however much nearer it may have brought us to the completion of the great work before us, has not made one particle of difference to the certain results of this war, which were firmly and unalterably fixed in the National mind from the very hour that our flag was first desecrated at Sumter. Had the *Herald* and other leading European organs of influence judged us rightly from the first—had they shown even as much leaning toward the Union as they have unquestionably done toward the rebels—had they understood, as well as we did, our inherent power and solemn determination never to submit to the disruption of our Union; we venture to say that the rebellion would long since have collapsed; all the blood and treasure we have been so cruelly compelled to squander would have been saved, and neither France nor England would now be lamenting the sufferings of their starving operatives.

But we shall rejoice if, even at this late hour, we could see among our foreign cotemporaries, a clear appreciation of the relative power of the Union and its enemies, even if they will persistently close their eyes to the comparative justice and iniquity of the two causes now contending; and if we could get them to see, as we do, the *only* course now open for them to insure a cessation of hostilities, and thereby promote not only the welfare of their people and ours, but—it may be—the peace of the world.

There is but *one* mode of intervention in the affairs of this country which can be attended with any practical good. To appeal to the North, however amicably, would only be idle; for, not upon us depends the continuance of this war. Our course is fixed never to yield our nationality to the demand of a rebellious fragment of this Continent, or cease this struggle until the last traitor has laid down his arms in unconditional surrender to the majesty of the laws and Constitution he has violated.

The real parties to appeal to, are the leaders of this conspiracy; for upon them depends the question whether the people of the South shall be permitted once more to enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity they have always shared in the Union; or whether they shall see this hideous war prolonged to its remotest and bloodiest extremity. If England and France be really sincere in wishing to see an end to this dreadful strife, let them, on behalf of their suffering people, appeal to the "obstinacy of the planters." Let them, if they think so, boldly convey to Jeff. DAVIS the idea that this causeless and hopeless attempt at overthrowing a friendly Government has been permitted about as long as humanity can permit; and that any further persistence in it, or any carrying out of their diabolical threats to destroy the products of the earth will brand them as outlaws in every port of France and England.

Should such a course be adopted, this rebellion would vanish like mist before the morning sun; for nothing but a yet lingering [illegible]

[illegible] such an opinion prevail in Europe, our transatlantic cotemporaries may safely count upon seeing the overwhelming throes [illegible] dealt the rebellion, to which the fall of New-Orleans will soon have given birth.

Future Population and Resources.

Foreign financiers and political economists continue to be tenderly solicitous as regards the prospects of the United States Treasury, and predict all manner of evils and embarrassments springing from the expense of crushing the rebellion. As the answer to their conviction of our military failure is to be found in our catalogue of swelling and successive victories, so in the response to financial auguries engraved with unmistakable clearness on the lists of our Stock Exchange. Neither domestic treason nor foreign depreciation, neither the intrigues of Bears, nor threats of intervention, have succeeded in persuading the loyal people of America that their Government securities are worth less than their face in gold. In this state of affairs, we find from the inside and outside enemies of the nation a surprise which is only exceeded by their chagrin. Yet the matter is by no means so hard to explain as they would have us believe. So far as the Transatlantic theorists are concerned, their blunders really lie in a nutshell, and for this reason: Every calculation wherein they draw on European precedents to demonstrate our financial future is purely fallacious, because nothing in their history furnishes a parallel with [illegible]

[illegible] we [illegible] the question of population, we find, in round numbers, [illegible] souls in 1862, against 5,000,000 in the year 1800—a rate of increase altogether unprecedented in the records of statisticians. How far future increase may be predicated on known facts, we are able to estimate with strong probabilities of exactitude. In the year 1816, ELKANAH WATSON, as appears in *Men and Times of the Revolution*, made and published an estimate of the probable population of the United States for a long series of years. The actual result has proved so approximate to WATSON'S calculations thus far that it almost seems to reduce the future figures to a certainty. He estimated that the population would be:

	Estimated Population.	Actual Population.
1820	9,638,734	9,638,131
1830	12,933,840	12,866,020
1840	17,116,620	17,069,453
1850	23,126,208	23,191,876
1860	31,733,674	31,276,317
1870	42,596,426	
1880	56,410,241	
1890	77,000,000	
1900	100,955,982	

These remarkable figures demonstrate that, in all probability, thirty-eight years will see the country occupied by a hundred millions of people. In some countries of limited area and sparse agricultural resource, a heavy population may rather indicate national poverty than the reverse; but in our vast territory the case is far different, for a population of many times a hundred millions would not, with our existing limits, give the number to the square mile now contained in the British Islands. Moreover, our National wealth has invariably increased in a ratio surpassing that of the population. The depletion from casualties in war (unless very unusually protracted) constitutes an almost inappreciable fraction of the aggregate; and that permanent injury is not inflicted on prosperity or progress by such causes is manifest from the history of other nations. We may cite more particularly that of the mother country, which was never more flourishing than after the conclusion of her long and desperate struggle with the First NAPOLEON.

Thus we may foresee what a vast prospect of strength and grandeur is open to America in the future, if she has the courage and the resolution to preserve the blessings of liberty and unity bequeathed by her founders. A much-quoted European authority declares that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has now the command of more men and more money than were ever wielded by even NAPOLEON I. What may be the case with a President of the United States in the year 1900?

McCLELLAN VINDICATED BY HALLECK.—The evacuation of Manassas by the rebels was the signal for an outcry against Gen. McCLELLAN, because he had not prevented it. And when Yorktown was evacuated, the same outcry was repeated. And men asked why he had not attacked the rebels, why he had not prevented their retreat, why he had not known of it before, and there were not wanting those who intimated that McCLELLAN could not do anything except build fortifications, and that if we expected to have anything done on the east of our line, in the way of fighting, we should have to send for Gen. HALLECK to take the chief command.

We look with some interest to see how the gentry who thus howled after McCLELLAN will look upon the recent evacuation of Corinth. They cannot treat it as an evidence that HALLECK is not a fighting General, because their mouths will be stopped by their own statements made heretofore, that he was the man, and that all the fighting took place in his Department. They will either have to give up HALLECK, too, or else to admit that victories are won sometimes by the brunch and the battery, as well as by the

[illegible] would [illegible] they come in, however, the country will recognize the fact that these [illegible] have been those of the greatest importance of the war. The Richmond papers are complaining of them. One of these papers, in an article upon this subject, quotes very appositely the answer of MARIUS to SULLA:—"If thou art a great general, MARIUS, come down and fight." "If thou art a great general, SULLA, make me come down and fight." The idea was that MARIUS was a great general, and, though we doubt not that at the time he was scoffed at by those who stayed at home in Rome for staying behind his intrenchments, he could afford to wait for time to do him justice. And so will it be with our leader. He will not fight till he is ready, unless, indeed, the rebels have some greater general, who can make him fight, which has not yet been shown. And, when the time does come, we doubt not he will show himself as good a fighter as MARIUS ever was.

A NEW REBEL POLICY—FIRING THE SOUTH.—The rebels begin to see that all their boasts about achieving success by fighting are tumbling to the ground. The weight of battle, which they so distantly offered to the nation, is likely to result in their utter and irretrievable discomfiture. In their fury and stupidity now, they imagine they can work out Southern independence by the novel expedient of burning up all their cotton. They will thereby terrify the North into letting them go, and frighten the nations of Europe into recognizing their independence, and, if necessary, taking up the quarrel for them. Gen. LOVELL, the hero of New-Orleans, has issued an order upon the subject, which goes into the cotton and the rhetoric, in what cannot be characterized otherwise than as a decidedly "high old style." "If," shouts he to his fellow-citizens, "if you have fixed your undimmed eye upon the brightness that spreads out before you," &c., &c.—what then?—what if you have? Buckle on your bowie knives, plant yourselves sternly in the last ditch, and die as KOSSUTH was wont to expire? Not at present. But, shrinks he, subtly, "One sparkling, living touch of fire in merely action for one hour upon each cotton plantation, and the eternal seal of Southern independence is fired and fixed in the great heart of the world!" How so, General; if you have leisure, let us ask you, how so? We have not time at present to quarrel about the mixedness and incongruity of your figures of speech, or the violence of your manner; but really we would like to know how the eternal seal, which you propose [illegible] fixed and fixed in the great heart of the world by any such means as the burning up of the cotton crops? Then, if there were any chance of Southern independence. If, even, the country were thoroughly aroused to the fact that [illegible] had been the cause of their greatest disasters of the war. The Richmond papers are complaining of them. One of these papers, in an article upon this subject, quotes very appositely the answer of MARIUS to SULLA:—"If thou art a great general, MARIUS, come down and fight." "If thou art a great general, SULLA, make me come down and fight." The idea was that MARIUS was a great general, and, though we doubt not that at the time he was scoffed at by those who stayed at home in Rome for staying behind his intrenchments, he could afford to wait for time to do him justice. And so will it be with our leader. He will not fight till he is ready, unless, indeed, the rebels have some greater general, who can make him fight, which has not yet been shown. And, when the time does come, we doubt not he will show himself as good a fighter as MARIUS ever was.

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[illegible] had spread over the South, what motive could there then be to recognize such a charred and blackened fragment of a country—such a chaotic political and social jumble, such a horde of miscreants, as an independent power?

Gen. LOVELL goes on to state that the mighty effort of this abolition war is for the destruction of negro property, without which, he says, the cotton lands of the South would be worthless. It would seem from this that both the South and the North are now aiming at one object—the destruction of cotton; and Gen. LOVELL, in ordering that every "solitary bale" of it shall be burned, is, it appears, but aiding the North in achieving its mighty purpose. The man talks incoherently and illogically; but there may be a shadow of truth in some of his propositions after all.

This extraordinary mode of achieving Southern independence, however, will fail, as the mode the rebels first chose to effect their object has already miserably failed. The trial of the sword has resulted in their ruin; if they be such fools now as to try the torch, that ruin will become irretrievable.

ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS.—Gen. BANKS has already commenced his second campaign of the Shenandoah. He has moved across the Potomac and to Martinsburgh, and his advance seems to be pushing toward Winchester. JACKSON, in the meantime, appears to have commenced his second retrograde movement up the Valley, though as yet, we hear of only a small detachment of his force. It does not seem possible, however, that he will be able to escape down the Valley as he did before. We have news this morning that our troops have repossessed Front Royal, from which they were driven a week ago. If they succeed in reoccupying Strasburgh, JACKSON will be in a tight place—particularly when he discovers that FREMONT is in his rear up the valley. It looks now as if his whole force would certainly and speedily be bagged; though it is quite possible if he finds there are no means of escape, that his command will break up and take to the mountains.

GEN. BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION AT NEW-ORLEANS.—We hope that Gen. BUTLER has not failed to take time enough from his multifarious and arduous duties, to send to the Government at Washington the fullest possible account of his dealings with the Consul of the Netherlands at New-Orleans, and full proofs of the facts upon which he acted. We hope he has done this, in order that a true and full account of the whole affair may reach our Representatives abroad at the outset. We all know how the excitement in England in relation to the *Trent* was raised at once to fever heat by the preposterous stories of the enraged Englishmen on board her, which our friends could not contradict, because they had

...ment of the story. ...ment, to be sure, ...to have stung to ...such a blunder, ...can do no great harm. ...ment seemed that it is not a ...fact to Russia, who will judge most favorably of the facts and will hear us before they condemn. The foreign Powers have none of them shown themselves over and above friendly, and just now, when we have from them such frequent intimations of a desire to interfere in our affairs, this affair may furnish a pretext which will be very gladly laid hold of.

And it is no light thing that has been done. If one of our Consuls had had his office invaded by soldiers, who took from his person the keys of his safe, and having opened it in his presence, carried off its contents, we should most certainly require that an indisputably clear case should be made out against our representative of having acted contrary to his duty. We cannot doubt that Gen. BUTLER had this indisputable evidence in his possession, for he is lawyer enough to know well what are the rights and duties of Consuls of foreign nations, and politician enough to appreciate the power of the hue and cry which ought to be raised out of such an act as this part. We only hope that since the act is done, he has not failed to give the Government full information in the matter. We can trust the matter to their wisdom and experience with the most entire confidence. But we cannot but regret that any such occurrence should have come up just now, to increase the labors and raise which the renewed threatenings of intervention must have thrown upon them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the Recent Gratifying Intelligence is Received.

Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

The Rebel Prisoners and Their Sympathizers.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

Nothing new of interest has been received at the War Department, to-day, from the Army of the Potomac. The progress of movements is impeded by late heavy rains and the bad condition of the roads. No further intelligence came from Corinth, the storm of this afternoon having interrupted telegraphic communication with the West.

HOW THE GOOD NEWS IS RECEIVED.

The details from Corinth, indicating that at least a portion of BRAGG'S army left that place in confusion, are received with satisfaction, and tend to quiet the apprehension that HALLECK will soon be stretched at some other point. The opinion that a portion of the rebel force has been forwarded to Richmond, and that BEAUREGARD is in that city, gains considerable favor.

The capture, by a brigade of SAXTON'S Division, of a number of rebel officers and men, and the driving out from Front Royal of the Eighth Louisiana and the Twelfth Georgia Regiments, and the occupancy of that place by our troops, are taken as prompt and gratifying reprisals in the Department of the Shenandoah, and but a beginning of the storm of retribution to be visited upon JACKSON and EWELL for their bold and marvellous raid upon BANKS. In less than a week from the day of their murderous charge upon KENLY at Front Royal, the place is restored to the old flag, and its rebel occupants dispersed in the most summary manner. The reported safety of KENLY at Winchester causes great rejoicing among his many friends here.

The news that PAINE has returned to Martinsburgh, driving the enemy before him, and, of course, into the hands of SUMNER and FREMONT, also creates much satisfaction, and altogether there is a better feeling in the Capitol City than there has been for a week past. The most doubtful begin to think that all is working well for the Union, and the secession sympathizers again hang their heads in sorrow.

REBEL PRISONERS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.

Some days since the Provost-Marshal gave notice that he should arrest any persons detected in signalling the Secession prisoners in the Old Capitol building. Females, especially females, had established a system of communication by the waving of handkerchiefs, which was found to put the prisoners in possession of contraband intelligence, and to have allowed them to correspond with their friends in the City. In pursuance of the Marshal's order, the guards have during the week arrested several females for a violation of the regulation. Two of them, of the family of a well-known Federal officeholder, declare their innocence of any intent to furnish or acquire rebel intelligence. The others make no apology for their conduct, and will be held to answer for it. Several of the prisoners are very obdurate. Miniature secesh flags are frequently waved from the windows, and visitors are regaled with the foulest abuse of the President and Government. The kindest treatment is, however, shown the infatuated followers of JEFF. DAVIS, and the inmates of the old Capitol Prison will have no such hardships to tell of as have our gallant fellows who have suffered incarceration within the walls of the Richmond tobacco warehouse.

A RAID OF THE LIQUOR-SELLERS.

Yesterday the Provost-Guard paid visits to various places near the Northern boundary of the City, where soldiers, teamsters, and other attachés of the army, frequently congregate and get drunk, lose their senses, behave disorderly, and become unfitted for service. At several places the "blue ruin" was emptied from the jugs and casks into the streets and gutters, and in some large quantities of Government property was found, all which was taken into military custody, to await the orders of the Provost-Marshal.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

President LINCOLN'S family will pass the Summer months at the Soldiers' Home, President BUCHANAN'S Summer residence, which is being refitted for their reception.

THE SENATE AND THE TAX BILL.

The Senate continued in session this evening until 6 o'clock, in the expectation of getting a vote on the Tax bill, but failing, the discussion will be renewed on Monday.

SOME TO FORTRESS MONROE.

An order was received at the Capitol Prison this afternoon from the Military Governor, consigning Messrs. GRENOW, BAYLEY, and MORRIS, to Gen. WOOL, to be by him forwarded to Norfolk. They left at 5 o'clock by a steamer for Fortress Monroe.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LESSONS OF THE RECENT OPERATIONS IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY—IMPROVEMENT OF SENTIMENT IN MARYLAND—GOV. ANDREW AND MASSACHUSETTS—REBEL NEWSPAPERS IN THE CONFEDERATE SOUTH—THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK—GEN. BANKS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1862.

Recurring a little from the flurry into which we were thrown by the bold dash of JACKSON upon Gen. BANKS, we are able to make the adventure and ...

...ment of ... was already ... commanding ... Banks, with ... one extravagant, and does strike a balance.

JACKSON, if he shall be able to make his retreat safely, will have gained, seven-seventy-five himself-and-his-army. He will have imitated, in a small way, the audacious achievements of Prince RUPERT, in Missouri; and the result will be a temporary inspiriting of the desperate men now waiting their doom at Richmond and Corinth. To the illogical rebel mind he will have demonstrated the weakness of the National line of defence, and proved the facility with which a raid can be accomplished into the Free States. And yet, as his object must have been to cut off or capture BANKS, it is plain that his enterprise has resulted in failure.

But though the rebels may gain some of the advantages of prestige, yet, on the other hand, the Unionists have leaf-voted. As the facts become known, they excite a new pride in our citizen soldiery. We feel, as Gen. SCOTT said in his speech last night, that "a good retreat is better than a bad standstill." We are prompt to accord to Gen. BANKS an overflowing measure of credit for his brilliant escape. We hasten to crown him victor in the race, knowing that his laurels are the property of the nation, and that every citizen has a stockholder's interest in his glory. We more than ever appreciate the pluck, the coolness, the intelligence of our men, and the splendid discipline which they have acquired. Heretofore we have grumbled a good deal at their slowness, and hence are filled with delight at this impromptu proof of mobility, though manifested in retreat. It is thus that we emphasize the acute remark of Gen. SCOTT.

But a broader and more instructive lesson is derived from the effect which the seeming reverse had on the nation. At first, timid minds feared that the result might be to inspirit rebellion abroad, and give to Europe the necessary encouragement for intervention. If the North had shown itself weary and craven in the crisis, this fear might not have been groundless. But when France and England shall see the intelligent and stanch courage it aroused, they must realize more than ever the utter madness of rebel resistance. The instantaneous outburst of National enthusiasm cannot be mistaken in its meaning. It means that we have another half million of soldiers ready to take the field, if necessary, and another five hundred millions of dollars ready to sustain them; that the people are prepared to give all to a cause more precious than gold or life. All Europe, weakened as it is by the intrigues of kingcraft and priestcraft, the strife of classes and the warring of nationalities, and separated from us by three thousand miles of ocean, is powerless to avert the doom which awaits the rebellion of oligarchy and Slavery against such a Government sustained by such a people.

Another result of great significance is the effect in Maryland. As was the case a year ago, when Washington was threatened, the popular feeling is intense; but the manifestations are now overwhelming on the side of loyalty. The question is no longer whether Union troops can pass through Baltimore without being mobbed; it is now whether rebels shall be allowed to utter treason in the streets. Mob law, in a Christian community, is not supposed to be the thing; but it is very refreshing to find at last that when an assault takes place and fisticuffs are exchanged, it is the traitors who get knocked down and driven back into their holes. It is encouraging to see such nests of treason as the office of the *News Sheet* compelled to raise the flag of freedom, and all this without the exercise of any military authority, but solely as the fruit of popular feeling. The Baltimore of 1862 is like the New-York of 1861. A year ago, who would have thought of the people of Hagerstown suppressing a secession sheet! Yet we are told this was done while it was supposed that Jackson was driving BANKS back upon them.

I see that the rebel newspapers of Nashville, Tenn., are seized and forfeited for treasonable practices. This is one of the most important movements of the war, and cannot be too soon adopted as the permanent policy of the Government. Parson BROWNLOW said, in his speech in New-York, (what every intelligent man had supposed) that the last "devil of an editor" in the South had been bought up "body and soul," by the conspirators, and their journals made to play a leading part in the insurrection. We cannot over-estimate the importance of this fact—the guns of JEFF. DAVIS are not more dangerous than his newspapers. *By words alone*, without a hostile act on the part of the North, the ignorant and impulsive people of the South have been inspired with a hatred of us and of the Government, perfectly fiendish in intensity and nature. Thus far, by kindness, by forbearance, by magnanimity, we have failed to restore them to reason. The task is herculean, and demands all the resources of the Government. Among these, is the use of the Press. Wherever the National flag goes, there should follow intelligence and loyalty. It is not enough that rebel papers be suppressed; they must be regenerated. Every office should be confiscated, and the journal put at once into loyal and judicious hands, so that its publication may be continued in the interest of the nation. People will read, even rebels, when they know how; and neither the rostrum nor the pulpit has the all-pervading influence of the Press. The rebellion itself proves its power. After the teachings of the people all become loyal, the pacification of the country will be speedy. And here I am reminded that, in the midst of Gen. VIELE'S efforts to reduce the refractory population of Norfolk to allegiance, he permits the *Day Book* to feed their hopes and fears with the customary pabulum of secession. In a leader of the 23d inst., that journal ingeniously labors to prove that armed intervention, by France and England in behalf of the South, is inevitable! Does Gen. VIELE hope for success in the face of such influences?

The serenade last evening to Gen. SIGEL was a great success. The crowd was very large and very enthusiastic, and the speeches all in the best spirit. When OWEN LOVEJOY concluded his, a voice in the crowd shouted, "A good speech—the nigger is not in it!" "My friends," said the orator, after the laughter subsided, "you see how anxious people are to introduce the nigger; if I don't do it, you do it yourselves!"

In the House, the Emancipation bill was up again and postponed. I think it can be passed. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 31.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to enable persons held to service or labor to establish a right to freedom, under the act of August 6, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property," &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution that a select committee of five be raised to investigate the official conduct of LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the committee, reported back the resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer *Varuna* for loss of clothing and other property. Passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a memorial for the admission of the State of Western Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill, to allow California an additional representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill for legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by the President, &c. He offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute provides that the acts of the President in accepting volunteers are confirmed, and authorizing a further acceptance of volunteers, limiting the whole number to 700,000. It further provides for a premium of two dollars for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of the first months' pay in advance. He said there had been a list prepared of men in the army, and the aggregate number was 617,854, but we had a large number at home, on leave and sick, and he supposed we had about 500,000 effective men in the field.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought there was no necessity for paying a premium on the enlistment of volunteers, and that the provision should only apply to the regular army.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill so as to make the premium of two dollars apply only to the regular army. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment limiting ...

...the ... bill ... was ... adopted.

...bill was further discussed, and [illegible] adopted. Yeas 24, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of Illinois, (Rep.,) an amendment was adopted providing that distilled liquors may be transferred from one election district to another before the payment of duties.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision which allows Gas Companies to add a tax. Rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, (Messrs. Chandler, Harris, Kennedy, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, Mason,) 8; Nays, 27.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to amend the tax on coal so as to read, "On all mineral coal, except such as is known in trade as 'cannel coal,' 5½ cents per ton." Mr. COWAN spoke at some length against any tax on coal, and especially against such a tax as proposed by the House.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, 9; Nays, 26.

Mr. WILMOT was opposed to the whole bill as cumbersome and unequal, and it was a most unjust provision to tax coal, which is a raw material.

After further discussion the amendment was adopted.

At 5¼ adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

Cannibals Turned Missionaries—Wendell Phillips as a General—Liquor Prohibition in Massachusetts—Sunday Schools vs. West Point as Nurseries of Soldiers—Wendell Phillips on Tobacco.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

When the King of France with twenty thousand men marched up a hill, I presume nothing but war was talked of in all his domains; but when, with the same twenty thousand men, the valiant monarch marched down again, *people doubtless* returned at once to the peaceful avocations of their daily lives. So all Boston, which for two days couldn't get its mind sufficiently free from "Washington in danger" to bestow respectable audiences on the Anniversary meetings, immediately became a devoted attendant at the peaceful shrine of Boston Meeting-house, the moment that Gov. ANDREW came out at the front door of the "Hub" and said the soldiers might go home. The soldiers did go home, and the spectators went "to the Anniversaries."

On Wednesday, the American Missionary Society drew a respectable audience, who were informed that the missions of the Society abroad have been somewhat plucked for funds during the past year; but, on the whole, have prospered tolerably, or as Stubs would express it, "have been so as to sit up and take a little nourishment." The Sandwich Islanders, having themselves a long time since been induced to give over their disagreeable habit of eating each other up, have gone into the missionary enterprise on their own hook, and have contributed quite largely, both in men and money, to the cause, comparing in this respect very favorably with their inferiors—the rebels—who have been able until recently to effect an almost entire suspension of the labors of the Society's agents in the Border States. As the Union army has gone Southward, however, the missionaries have accompanied them, and the joint enterprise will furnish bibles and bullets in proportions to suit the natives.

Of course, the meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society was presided over by EDMUND QUINCY, and addressed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, the latter of whom declares the subject of military strategy to be the rock on which he and Gen. MCCLELLAN split. "That's where Paul and I differ," said Mrs. Partington, when reminded of her divergence from the teachings of the Apostle. HUNTER, SIGEL, and FREMONT, were the gods of the hour, in which trio alone could a competent chieftain of the National forces be found. Eloquence has wreathed itself in a laurel crown of fame around PHILLIPS' head, but even Mercury, the God of Orators, never knocked the chip from the shoulder of Mars. The roar of the cannon drowns the loudest eloquence, and while orators are planning how rebellion should be subdued, our gallant leader is thundering away at its gates, and carving for himself a name that shall live far beyond the centuries that wrap the mummies of those who malign him.

The Boston Seaman's Friend Society rejoices in the good it has done, and reports that its agent has distributed among the "marines" a hundred and forty thousand "pages of tracts;" though whether each marine was the recipient of consecutive "pages," or not, did not so clearly appear. The blue-jackets at Hatteras, Port Royal, Island No. 10, and Hampton Roads, received the encomiums their gallant behavior earned, and the "poor sailor-man" generally was put down as a proper sort of person to navigate ships, and altogether open to the influences of the Gospel or the cyprian, according to the precedence of their presentation to his attention.

The American Tract Society would appear, from its Treasurer's report, to have done a smashing business, its books showing, in a business of nearly a hundred thousand dollars a year, a balance of only three hundred dollars on the wrong side of the account, as between expenditures and receipts, a deficit which for hard times can scarcely be considered a very heavy burden to be borne by an organization acknowledging the excess of its assets over its liabilities to be the respectable sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Society utters a jubilant crow over the final establishment of the Liquor law in the State as a Constitutional measure, but wails a doleful jeremiade at the manner in which it is carried into effect, the Mayor and Chief of Police of Boston declaring themselves powerless to enforce the provisions of the act, and this though Vermont and Maine similar laws have been well sustained and produce the desired effect. One of the principal causes of failure in this State to bring offenders to justice, under the law, was declared to be the fact that violators of the law themselves are allowed to sit on juries before which the offenders are tried, though no tribunal ever thought of allowing an acknowledged thief to sit on a jury to try a fellow-disciple of the light-fingered persuasion.

The Massachusetts Colonization Society rejoiced in the official adoption of its creed by the President, who was indorsed and said amen to by ROSSER C. WINSTON, the principal speaker at the Society's public meeting. The establishment at Liberia was declared to be the portal to a future civilized and Christianized Africa, as well as the probable safety-valve for the escape of a troublesome element, which is expected to evaporate from the boiling cauldron of our National affairs.

The exercises of the American Sunday School Union drew more people to the Tremont Temple than that edifice could contain. Every good little boy and pretty little girl came out in the morning arrayed in white and bedecked with flowers, and marched in procession to the Temple, where they sung with extreme energy and to great acceptance. Addresses were made to them of the usual type on such occasions, and their martial ardor was awakened by the statement of "a reliable gentleman" right from McCLELLAN'S army, that it was universally found that Sunday-School Scholars made the best fighting soldiers, a fact which the little chaps regarded with some surprise, in view, apparently, of vivid recollections how often they had been taught, that however much dogs might delight to bark and bite on account of its being their nature so to do, and that for the same powerful reason, bears and lions might growl and fight, yet little children's hands were never made to tear each other's eyes, nor were their passions made for the purpose of being allowed to rise.

The Universalist festival, presided over by Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, was a jolly occasion, as usual—the disciples of that faith seeming to have their capacities for the enjoyment of a "time" materially enlarged by the liberal breadth of their doctrines. Toasts, speeches, and "a little something to take," were the order of the day at this "anniversary," an order which your correspondent would be glad to see observed by some of the other societies, if it shall ever be his lot again to travel from one to another of them for the purpose of jotting down their acts; for a "seeker after truth," though engaged in a laudable pursuit, can no more "rest" forever without food than a locomotive without fuel.

The American Anti-Tobacco Society held its meeting in Mercantile Hall. Of course WENDELL PHILLIPS presided. He may be counted in for all the *Antics* that ever are invented. The society has existed for twelve years, and is reported to flourish like a green bay tree. Mr. PHILLIPS is prepared to make no overtures of peace to those who use the weed. Indeed, all his overtures are warlike, clear up to the blue sky inhabited by TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. The speakers at the meeting of the Society reported successful progress in the pursuit of the association, but threw no light on the probabilities of MAHOMA'S pilgrimage to Richmond, having to do with the threatened destruction of the noxious herb.

And here my long letter must come to a close, as the Anniversaries will do to-night. To-morrow the ecclesiastics will return to their homes, and on the following day will detail to their flocks the scenes of the week. Their privilege to utter the gnarled gore magna fui excitetb no envy in the heart of

G.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

OUR FILES BY THE EUROPA.

The London Press on the Evacuation of Yorktown.

Decline in Cotton---Consols 93 1-4@93 1-2.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool 21st ult. and Queenstown 22d, passed Cape Race at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 20th.

The *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived out on the 21st.

The news is not important.

Rose-Castel has rejected Prussia's ultimatum, and diplomatic relations have been suspended.

Mr. DISRAELI has reasserted in the House of Commons, *that a rivalry existed at Washington between Lord Lyons and M. Mercier*, Lord PALMERSTON emphatically contradicted it.

The English journals continue to expatiate on the *fall of Yorktown*. *The Times* treats the retreat from Yorktown as a *great reverse to the Confederates*, and says if Richmond is captured, it will be a tremendous victory to the Nationals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when the Nationals, by continued victories, have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The *Bremen* arrived out on the 22d.

The Bank of England has increased its minimum rate of interest to three per cent.

Cotton had declined ⅛d. @1d. since Friday. Sales Monday and Tuesday, 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs of all kinds slightly lower.

Provisions very dull.

Consols for money, 93⅛@93⅛

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The London *Post* thinks the present the time for compromise.

The Liverpool *Post* regards the war virtually over.

Earl RUSSELL, in submitting the new treaty with America on the Slave-trade to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President LINCOLN'S Government to put a stop to the traffic.

It was rumored that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico—doubtful.

The Austrian troops are reported to have occupied the line of the Lagode Garda.

The cotton market recovered under the *North American's* advices, and prices were ⅛d. higher than on Tuesday. Sales Wednesday and Thursday, 9,000 bales.

Breadstuffs nominal.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Consols, 93⅛@93⅛.

OUR FILES BY THE EUROPA.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

From the London Times, May 17th.

The news from America which we publish today is hardly less important than the capture of New-Orleans. The Confederate army evacuated Yorktown on the 4th of May, abandoning a number of its guns, together with stores and ammunition, and retreated to Williamsburg, a few miles up the Peninsula. Here they seem to purpose making a stand, and Gen. MCCLELLAN anticipates an obstinate contest.

The object of this change of tactics we can only guess from the subsequent operations. On the morning of the 5th inst. the Confederates, who appear to have been reinforced, made a fierce attack on the advancing Federals, and a sanguinary combat took place, the result of which, according to the Federal dispatch, was, that Gen. HANCOCK succeeded in turning the left wing of the Confederates' line of works, and forced them to abandon their position during the night, thus giving the Federals possession of Williamsburgh, which they entered on the 6th. A very large number of Confederate prisoners was also taken, and the battle appears to have been one of the most important in which the armies of the Potomac have yet been engaged. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the Southern Generals have abandoned the idea of continuing the struggle, and, as Gen. MCCLELLAN expresses it, "disputing every step to Richmond." The news of the fall of New-Orleans, and of the serious danger of Gen. BEAUREGARD, must have had its due effect upon them. The chance of a general army not only taking complete possession of Tennessee, but driving BEAUREGARD into the wildest regions of Alabama or Georgia, must have been present to the mind of every Confederate General for days before the retreat from Yorktown. But so far as we can see, the movement was unconnected with any military events except those occurring immediately in the neighborhood. The Confederates abandoned Yorktown, doubtless, because the superiority of the Federals in gunboats and iron-clad vessels made it unlikely that even the *Merrimac* and her sisters would be able long to prevent the enemy's flotilla from coming up the rivers on each side and making their position untenable. The one iron-thatched vessel, the *Merrimac*, is said to have cooled the courage of the Federals more than any other defense of their enemies, and we may well conceive that as soon as the *Merrimac* was injured or overmatched, the Confederates would believe themselves in danger from holding so advanced a position. York River is now in possession of the Federals, their gunboats having gone up simultaneously with the land forces. In spite of the *Merrimac*, it is probable that the James River will be soon equally in the power of the invaders, and the Confederates are therefore wise in retreating to a place, if they can find any such on the road to Richmond, where their great army may be established in some advantageous position, and enable them to defend the capital of the Confederacy until the advancing Summer bids the invaders pause. It must be said for the South that the capture of Donelson made the people only more determined in resistance, and that they never enlisted in such masses and made such exertions in the cause of independence as since their first great misfortune. It remains to be seen whether the fall of New-Orleans will produce anything like the same effect. The spirit of secession must be strong indeed, if this be the case, and *the people who furnish the armies of Yorktown and Corinth must be made of sterner stuff than the Louisianians, who have suffered the enemy to take possession of New-Orleans and Baton Rouge without striking a blow.* We may expect to hear that the Confederate General has taken up some new position between the Chickahominy and the James Rivers, beyond the reach of the Federal squadron, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN is cautiously advancing against him. A great battle can hardly fail to be fought somewhere on the line between Williamsburgh and Richmond, but whether the South will be victorious, or whether, if defeated, it will have the energy to protract the campaign, are matters on which it is useless now to speculate.

The other warlike movements, though important, lose their interest in comparison with the great conflict which is imminent in Virginia; but there is one political event which evidently, in the opinion of the Federal Government, is of great moment. This is the opening of certain of the Southern ports to European trade. It has been officially notified to Foreign Ministers that Federal mails, under military supervision, will be allowed to pass to New-Orleans and other places lately occupied by the Confederates. A collector had been appointed to New-Orleans, and preparations were being made to raise the blockade and to permit limited shipments. A later telegram says that the President had resolved to raise the blockade of New-Orleans, Savannah, Newbern, Beaufort and Fernandina. The object of this proceeding is obvious. Since the beginning of the war, both North and South have had a common idea, which has filled the one with anxiety and the other with hope. The Americans have not been able to free themselves from the suspicion that Cotton is really King, and that England would go to any extremity to show her allegiance to the sovereign lord of her manufactures. The attitude of the French Emperor, and the murmuring of the French operatives, have also given the North serious fears. We are almost justified in saying that the expeditions to various points of the Atlantic coast, such as Beaufort, Hatteras and Newbern, and the occupation of these places, without the hope of producing the smallest effect on the war, have been measures really prompted by a desire to open a cotton port, and thus take away the pretext of European Powers for interposing in the affairs of the war. The capture of New-Orleans makes that easy which before would have hardly been possible. It would have been but a mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton; but now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, and the access to millions of acres of cotton-growing land was in the power of the Federals, it is likely that some pretext for opening communication with New-Orleans might easily be imagined, but not, according to his view of matters, a more pressing motive existed. It would, of course, be presumptuous to pronounce at this distance, and upon very imperfect information, adversely to his generality; but the fact that the Confederates once more obtained the start of him, although their evacuation occupied them two days, need not say much for it. The General, however, is evidently a man to whom it is an intense consolation to have done what is right, and to have made no military mistake. He is essentially a very safe man, if not a very brilliant one; and after surveying the fortifications of the enemy, he wrote with hearty satisfaction to the War Department, that his whole course was justified by the result, that the success gained was brilliant, and that its effect would certainly be of the greatest importance. Whatever may be said of the brilliancy of an achievement which left the sword of the young Napoleon still unsheated, and which added another to the list of his failures to get a good blow at the enemy, there is no reason to question his hopeful conclusion as to the probable result of it.

These operations being in the direction of Richmond, and the capital being a very short distance removed, the result to the power of the South must be exceedingly serious and embarrassing. The strength of Yorktown was vaunted in the most unreserved terms. It was called a second Sebastopol, and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S examination did not, in this instance, discover that the defences were shams. Williamsburgh, again, was much talked of, and even last night, when only the first part of the swift *Persia's* telegram had been received, it was suggested that the retreat upon that place was a piece of strategy intended to draw MCCLELLAN, after thoroughly tiring his men out by fruitless labors at Yorktown, to that place. We were told that Lee had long been extensively fortifying it, and that, as it was placed beyond reach of gunboats from either of the two neighboring rivers, Gen. MCCLELLAN would be completely foiled. But the later telegram brought word that Williamsburgh too had fallen. We may, therefore, *without fear of exaggeration, assume that the evacuations, though cleverly accomplished, give very important advantages to the great army whose real business it is to reduce the capital of the new Confederacy and to restore the "Old Dominion" to the old Federation.*

BEARING OF THE WESTERN VICTORIES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

NORTHERN TRIUMPH CONCEDED.

From the London Times, May 18.

The advantages gained in the West by the Federal Government, have been such as it is impossible to overrate. The slow progress of the Northern arms in Virginia, where the best troops and the most trusted Generals of President LINCOLN are engaged, stands in singular contrast to the successes which, in spite of the check at Pittsburgh, must be ascribed to the army of Tennessee. The capture of Fort Donelson and of Island No. 10, with the bold manœuvre of Gen. MITCHEL in the seizure of Huntsville, has placed the Federals in complete military possession of the great State of Tennessee, which, though said to be strongly Secessionist, is kept down by the presence of victorious armies, and may be looked upon as lost to the Confederate Republic. But these successes, though won at the cost of some hundred killed and wounded, are not more important than the advantages gained in Louisiana without the loss of a man. The chief places along the great western river seem to be falling into the hands of the enemy without an attempt at resistance. New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, and the rich plantations between them, are at the mercy of the Northern expedition. New-Orleans, a city of more than 160,000 inhabitants, and the real capital of the Southern Confederacy, is occupied by a body of marines landed under the guns of two Federal vessels. At the same time, Gen. BUTLER has landed without opposition on the side of Lake Pontchartrain, and approached to within a few miles of the city. It seems wonderful, and is certainly a new thing in war, that an enemy should be able to pass freely up and down the rivers of an invaded country, and that after a year of war he should find no preparations able to check him or even temporarily stay his passage. The consequence to the Southerners of the loss of the Mississippi must be far greater than those involved in the advance of the Federal gunboats along the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, though these operations have ended in the wresting of great part of a State from the Confederacy. As has been justly observed, the Confederate gunboats, even if formidable in themselves, are now placed between two forces of the enemy, who may come down toward Memphis, and up from New-Orleans, and put them in imminent danger. The position of Gen. BEAUREGARD becomes also very critical, whether he be at Corinth or Memphis, when the Mississippi Valley is penetrated by Federal expeditions, and the States to the West of the great river are separated from them which are the seat of war; and, although the passage of gunboats along the rivers of a territory many armies in rather than the Inhabitants, yet it cannot be denied that, if the Federals can send their vessels along the Mississippi and up the Red River and the Arkansas, a great moral effect must be produced on the people who thought themselves secured by distance from the pressure of the Northern arms, not to mention that, as the rivers are the chief highways of these primitive regions, the dispatch of reinforcements and supplies will be almost impossible in the States where the Federal expeditions can penetrate.

These considerations sufficiently account for the exultation of the North and the buoyancy of Federal securities. *The North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching*, and that the Secessionists, exhausted by a long and laborious campaign, Sleighted by every success, and deserted from the south by the advances of the various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to an arrangement, and reenter the Union on the easy and honorable terms which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. Though they are accumulating a debt for which no financier is providing, though their armies are threatened with a sickly Summer campaign, should the Confederates hold out, and though no one pretends to explain how Republican government is to be worked with eight millions of men brought into the Union by force, and taxed for the payment of interest on a debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military successes is so extreme at the North, that no Federal doubts full and final victory to be within the grasp of the Government. On the other hand, there is, as far as we can learn, no change in the spirit and attitude of the South.

Though we give full credit to the Southerners for the endurance they have shown, and though it is probable the fall of New-Orleans will not change their purpose, yet it is impossible not to feel that the manner in which their military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, *must shake the confidence both of their own people and of foreigners on the ultimate success of their cause.* Whether it be that they never believed that the Federals would come up the river, or that their exertions in other quarters prevented them from giving full attention to this important section of the country, it is certain that the Mississippi has been but poorly defended, and *the chief city of the Confederacy suffered to fall into the enemy's hands with scandalous ease.*

The Naval Brigade Anniversary.

STATEMENT OF COL. W. A. BARTLETT.

Pursuant to an extended public notice, the main hall of the Cooper Institute was thrown open last evening to any and all who might feel desirous of participating in the celebration of the first anniversary of the day on which the Naval Brigade landed at Fortress Monroe. The country is somewhat familiar with the origin and progress of this noted corps, which was originated in this City by WARREN ALLEN BARTLETT, who, upon the full organization of the same, became its Colonel. That gentleman was formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy, in which service he passed twenty-two years, earning an enviable reputation for efficiency and gallantry, until he was, with a host of other able officers, displaced by the famous "Examining Board," under the Pierce Administration. Lieut. BARTLETT'S history was interesting in this connection previous to the outbreak of the existing rebellion, and became doubly so, after the organization of his brigade, whose mishaps and difficulties culminated in an accident at the Rip Raps, by which the Colonel nearly lost his life, and the subsequent transfer of the force to another commander and its first transposition into the ordinary service as the Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V. The 21st of May, 1861, saw the brigade set foot as such, for the first time, on the soil of Virginia, and Col. BARTLETT deemed the recurrence of the day, this year, a befitting occasion for a reunion of his friends and ex-members, and all others whom sympathy or curiosity might attract to the scene.

By 8 o'clock a company of citizens, by no means numerous, but ready to make up the deficiency with the spirit and warmth of their greetings, had assembled, and were for some time regaled by the magnificent brass band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard with a choice selection of instrumental music.

At length Col. BARTLETT presented himself to the audience, and with introductory remarks equivalent to those we have just employed, referred to his own past history and that of the Naval Brigade. Sustained by the cheering of his hearers, he proceeded to read his memorial to Gov. E. D. MORGAN, of the State, setting forth the facts relating to his own course and that of his corps, to the present time. This document, which will appear in pamphlet form within a few days, comprises some twenty pages and more of compact print, with about nine more of appendix, and is a detail of the case by far too minute and comprehensive to be used at present in these columns. It was to be greatly regretted that during the reading the Colonel's voice became so exceedingly hoarse that it was almost impossible to hear him distinctly at only a short distance on the platform. He had but recently recovered from the effects of his terrible fall upon the Rip Raps, and the fatigue of the day, in addition to the use of many days previous, had evidently told upon him. The memorial was addressed to Gov. MORGAN, with a commendatory and plea of endorsement and ordered by the chairman of the meeting to be spread on the minutes. It was then stated that the consent of the Governor of Rhode Island had been obtained, and that the only remaining question being that the consent of the Governor of New-York could be obtained. Letters were then given that six companies of seventy-seven men each, the officers of which were ready, having been regularly mustered into the service of the State at Camp Scott, Staten Island. The Governor at once released them from the State service, and the Colonel immediately sailed with 600 men and 50 officers, on board the transport *Commodore*, and landed and encamped between Fortress Monroe and Hampton River on the 30th of May. When ordered to pass up the Burnza, there in command of the fort, they were also ordered to occupy the Female Seminary at Hampton, but, when approaching, were met by Col. DUNZA, of New-York, and ordered to bivouac in the open field, without tents, the barracks sustained them being, in the memorable, vermont colonel's opinion, a fit habitation for cattle, but not for human beings. The Colonel enters into copious detail, to show the care he had taken to provide his brigade with everything, at his own expense, aided by the cordial cooperation of a few friends, and then traces the steps by which it was gradually deprived of the arms and denied the equipments that belonged to it—the whole matter culminating in his retirement from the command, the change of the name of the force he had raised with such labor and devotion, and its final transposition into the *Ninety-ninth Regiment of New-York Infantry, in the meantime the conduct of portions* of the brigade at Roanoke Island and Newbern, on board the frigate *Congress*, at Fort Macon, Sewall's Point, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and, as pointed to with pride, and the appointment of its Colonel, the denial of a rank for which he held the President's commission, and the heretofore suppression of the issues of the case, are treated carefully but firmly exposed. The mass of evidence adduced is very strong and consists largely of official documents in which the signatures and orders of the highest dignitaries of the Government conveniently recur.

The reading was repeatedly interrupted by the audience with cheers of approbation and encouragement. At the close of the first memorial Col. BARTLETT rested for a few moments, which the band relieved by their fine music.

On resuming, Col. BARTLETT took occasion to read another memorial he has addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, praying the intercession of the petitioner to his former rank as a Lieutenant in the Navy, wrested from him by 1855 by the Naval Retiring Board. With this were combined other highly official documents, forming one of the most startling exposes of the "red tape" system ever made in this country, until the late experience of the Naval Brigade eclipsed it.

In conclusion, Col. BARTLETT introduced his son and volunteer Aid at the Rip Raps to the audience, and gave a most amusing series of anecdotes from his own past life. His last words were hearty denunciation of the rebellion and honor to the old flag.

A venerable gentleman in the audience put the final question to the house, whether all present were satisfied with the conduct of the Colonel and his Brigade. A thundering "Aye" was the response thereto, and, with continued acclamation and a salve from the band, the Reception closed at 12½ o'clock.

—We have already given the facts of a duel in which Mr. W. T. CASTO, of Maysville, Ky., was shot by Col. METCALFE. The former gentleman gave the challenge, it appears, simply because Col. METCALFE arrested him in accordance with orders from Gen. NELSON. The Colonel hesitated for some time about accepting it under these circumstances, but after consultation with his friends, concluded to do so, alleging as his reason that his life was threatened almost daily

GENERAL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, May 31, 1864—6 P. M.

The day's business at the office of the Associated Press was as follows:

Total receipts, 8542,854 41, including $50,000 in Government Securities for exchange. The dealings at the Stock Board were very small, and confined to Government Securities. Prices were steady at the following quotations:

Sixes, 1881	1,000	110	110	110	110
Sixes, 1867	1,000	108½	108½	108½	108½
Five-twenties, 1865	1,000	104½	104½	104½	104½
Five-twenties, 1865, new	1,000	104½	104½	104½	104½
Five-twenties, 1867	1,000	104½	104½	104½	104½
Five-twenties, 1868	1,000	104½	104½	104½	104½
Ten-forties	1,000	100½	100½	100½	100½
Seven-thirties, first series	1,000	105½	105½	105½	105½
Seven-thirties, second series	1,000	105½	105½	105½	105½
Seven-thirties, third series	1,000	105½	105½	105½	105½
Compound interest notes, June	1,000	107½	107½	107½	107½
Compound interest notes, August	1,000	107½	107½	107½	107½
Compound interest notes, October	1,000	107½	107½	107½	107½
Compound interest notes, December	1,000	107½	107½	107½	107½

Also sales of Coupons at 104½@104¾.

Gold was dull and heavy, and declined from 144½ to 144¼, at which it closed. Sales, 1,000 at 144½, 1,000 at 144¼, 1,000 at 144⅜, 1,000 at 144¼, 1,000 at 144⅜, 1,000 at 144¼, 1,000 at 144⅜

MARBLE WORKS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATIONERY

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTELS

SEWING MACHINES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS.

RAILROADS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AUCTION SALES.

SPORTING

MUSICAL

COUNTRY BOARD.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RESIDENCES.

HOUSES, STORES, &c.

PROPOSALS.

MEDICAL.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Letters from Our Special Correspondents with the Advance.

Brilliant Achievement of the Michigan Fourth—A Brigade of Rebels Repulsed by a Single Regiment—Great Loss of the Rebels—Gallant Conduct of Officers and Men &c.

CAMP, THE KING'S OWN ROUGHS, }
Saturday, May 31, 1862—6 o'clock P. M. }

A more spirited and more successful affair has not transpired on the Peninsula than was to-day accomplished by the Fourth Michigan Regiment of Berdan's Brigade, (now commanded by Col. McGlean,) in the division formerly commanded by Gen. Porter. At a late hour last night Gen. Weedsworr received orders to march at an early hour this morning on a reconnoissance toward New-Bridge, to ascertain if the bridge had been destroyed by the rebels, and if the river could be forded. The road leading there was so covered with the enemy's guns, that it was found impossible for cavalry to approach near the river in that locality. The road takes a short turn to the left, about half a mile from the bridge, and as our cavalry scouts had always followed that road in their reconnoissances, the enemy had been led to look for any force in that direction alone. They were, perhaps, strengthened in the supposition that our forces would approach by no other route, by the fact of the Chickahominy being considerably swollen from recent rains, and also that the land on each side was covered with thick undergrowth, through which neither infantry or cavalry could pass.

On arriving at the turn, Col. Weedsworr left the road and marched his regiment to the right, arriving there early near in the forenoon on the banks of the Chickahominy. The enemy was found posted near the bridge, and consisted, as was afterward ascertained, of a brigade of four regiments—mostly of Louisiana troops, under command of Gen. Branch, of Gen. D. Sumner's Division. They were stationed there as pickets—part of them being behind a rude rifle-pit; and part quartered in the rear as reserve. Col. Weedsworr's forces did not number over five hundred all told. Two companies of the Second Cavalry had gone out with him, but on account of the impracticability of the road, did not take part in the engagement. On arriving at the river, a platoon of twenty men of Company A was sent across to act as skirmishers, supported by the rest of the company. They followed down the river in the direction of the bridge, while the balance of the regiment marched in the same direction on the opposite bank, ready to support them in case they fell in with the enemy. When within about four hundred and fifty yards of the bridge, the platoon of skirmishers discovered the enemy before their own presence had been revealed, and immediately opened fire upon them, at the same time giving loud and hearty cheers. The enemy was thrown into immediate confusion, evidently supposing, from the deadly fire and enthusiastic shouting, that a large force was directly after them. Three more companies were then thrown across the stream at a short distance above the bridge, to assist those first past over; and shortly after, five more companies at the point where the bridge had been, but which was now found to be destroyed. This crossing the stream was what most surprised the enemy. Although not more than forty or fifty feet wide, it is now very deep, with an uneven bottom and rapid current. The men plunged in without a moment's hesitation, carrying above their heads their guns in one hand and cartridge-boxes in the other. The uneven bottom would occasionally cause some man of slight stature to suddenly disappear, but they soon emerged, and all reached the opposite shore after a hard struggle with the swift current. All this was under a galling fire. The men on reaching the shore never stopped to search out their respective companies, but fell in with the first one they came to, and dashed into the fight. Although this was the maiden fight of this regiment, they went to their work like veterans. Officers and men pushed ahead, cheering as they went. The enemy was soon routed from his position, and our men immediately took possession. They fell in their enemy equipage, even to their dinners. The ground was strewn with dead and wounded from the scorching fire of the gallant Michiganders. The fire was kept up on the retreating foe with remarkable rapidity by them, and such was the consternation of the rebels, that many a one bolted when at long distance off, and disdained at the command of some officer, who had drawn a bead on him, into our ranks as prisoners. Reinforcements shortly arrived to assist the discomfited enemy, and three or four desperate efforts—all proving futile efforts made to dislodge our men from their position. During the whole of this time the firing was kept up with decided animation, and telling effect on the enemy's ranks. The Michiganders had now the advantage of position, and deliberately took aim, while the fire of the rebels was too high to injure them. The field and staff officers remained on their horses during the fight, and though frequently favored with pointed attention by the rebs, and regaled with the music of whistling balls in too close proximity to be agreeable, yet they generally passed over their heads. The throat-latch of Col. Weedsworr's horse was shot away, which was the nearest ball received. After a two hours' fight, the enemy brought up their artillery and commenced shelling our forces. Their firing was bad and did no damage, but as the object of the reconnoissance had been successfully accomplished, it was deemed advisable to retire.

The river was recrossed in perfect order. Our wounded and dead, as well as some of the wounded of the enemy, were safely carried over, and the boys also remembered to pick up several interesting trophies, such as swords, revolvers, guns, &c., all of which were safely brought to camp. Thirty-seven prisoners were brought back, who felt much chagrined that the famous Louisiana Tigers should have been repulsed by such a small force.

The march back was a happy one for the victorious regiment. Gen. McCLELLAN met them as they were returning, and taking the Colonel by the hand warmly congratulated him on his success. The troops received him with such cheers as only soldiers can give. He turned to them, and said "Boys! do you think, now, they will step you from going to Richmond?" and a thundering No from along the whole line told plainly that nothing unless more formidable than the Louisiana Tigers would impede their progress Richmondward.

Throughout this truly gallant achievement every officer and man of the regiment acted with a heroism deserving the highest praise. I could give many individual instances, but do not like to discriminate. I also hear the greatest of two of Gen. McCLELLAN's aids spoken of in the highest terms but did not learn their names. It seems almost a miracle that the loss on our side was so slight. All accounts agree in placing the loss of the enemy in killed alone at one hundred, and nearly as many more wounded. The troops do not boast over much of their day's work, and received the hearty congratulations of the rest of the brigade, who burned to accompany them and share the glory with them.

I append a list of the casualties on our side:

Abel M. O. Fiyer, Co. B, from Pulaysrs, Mich.—Killed.

Franklin Drake, from Adrian, Mich.—mortally wounded.

Geo. E. Young, Co. B, from Angola, Ind.—slightly in arm.

John Campbell, Co. B, from Angola, Ind.—slightly in thigh.

Martin Brockway, Co. B, from Adrian, Mich.—compound fracture of forearm.

Wm. H. Chase, Co. C, of Branch County, Mich.—mortally wounded.

Charles Bruner, Co. A, of Monroe, Mich.—slightly in thigh.

Charles Burrows, Co. I, of Albion, Mich.—in the shoulder.

Many others had narrow escapes. The Captain of Company B had the woodwork of the handle of his revolver shot off but was uninjured himself.

We are resting in a thickly-settled portion of Hanover County. Some of the most prominent Secessionists who have aided the rebellion extensively, have taken "their flocks and their little lambs," and gone a short distance further, out of reach. Others remain, and submit, with something of a good grace, to our pillaging processes. They give striking illustrations of the open-hearted, free-handed generosity of Old Virginia chivalry. I went to the house were our company proceeded to purchase a quart of milk for a Colonel, who had been ill for several days. The house and property pertaining to it had been carefully guarded and protected by our troops during the entire time from our first arrival there. In consideration of this unreserved protection, the chivalrous old fellow said he would only charge fifty cents for the quart of lacteal fluid. I got the milk, and he got ten cents—being just one dime more than he deserved. I made up my mind that milk was scarce hereabouts, particularly that which was flavored with human kindness. "A lone, lorn creeter" of the Mrs. Gummidge style, sent up a request for a sufficient guard to protect her house, her poultry and her pigs. She was an unprotected female, and the guard was detailed and sent without interrogatives. It was soon ascertained, however, that her widowhood was caused by the sudden combustion of the Southern heart of her husband, who is in the ranks of the enemy in front of us, while our troops are sacredly protecting his personal effects. This is one of many similar instances that I have personally witnessed.

I visited the mansion of the only surviving brother of JOHN TYLER while on the march to this point. He is an old gentleman, about sixty-five years of age, and rejoices in the historically rebellious name of WAT TYLER, with the prefix of "Dr."

His mansion—called Tarwood—is delightfully located, with a beautiful lawn in front. It seemed on the present occasion to be a sort of garrison or house of refuge for the nervous fair families in the neighborhood, and was filled with the apprehensive individuals of the feminine persuasion, who were arrayed in costumes widely different from the fashion-plate caricatures that had graced nearly every house previously passed. As one of the sardonic remarked, "it looked like *America*," as he was pleased to call the North.

The old gentleman was very polite—passed high compliments on the religious manner in which all marauding was abstained from by our army—but studiously avoided entering into any political conversation. The young ladies, however, while equally polite, launched extensively into the never-to-be-conquered-die-in-the-last-ditch nonsense, and on taking our departure a young lieutenant was tendered with a very pressing invitation to "call as he came back, if he was not traveling with such speed as to make it hazardous to stop."

There is a little side war going on between newspaper correspondents and the military. A question of rank exists between the commanding Generals of divisions and the representatives of the Press. Fears seem to be entertained that the reporters will enter Richmond in advance of the army, and as a consequence the Provost-Marshals are exerting their strategy, talent and power in escorting correspondents to the rear—in some instances to the guard-house. One or two have so far eluded capture, and when last heard from were in pursuit of information under difficulties, such as sleeping in fence corners and living on the inevitable hoe cake, bought of the female portion of the colored community. If the strict letter of existing orders were carried out, the only place to obtain information would be from the driver of the rear wagon of the General-in-Chief's train. W. W. C.

A Hard Night's March Over Virginia Roads—Approaching Richmond—A Letter from Gov. Andrews to the Eleventh Massachusetts.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, IN CAMP 15 MILES FROM RICHMOND, SUNDAY, May 25, 1862.

On Friday night last the first brigade of this division, performed, probably, the most dismal and uncomfortable march it has experienced during the campaign, and, although short, will long be remembered by those who participated in it. We started from Baltimore Cross Roads about sundown, and owing to many vexatious delays, the night had far advanced ere our six miles' travel through woods, swamp and mud was accomplished. In many places frogs were singing in the treacherous mud-pools in the middle of the road, while we floundered about along the margin, picking and groping our way as best we could.

No light guided our way save that afforded by the stars, which, at intervals, gleamed through the trees in transient glances. Now wading through the mud, ankle deep—now stumbling against some stump,—again, bringing up, sharply, against a tree—then reeling against some unfortunate fellow groping for Mother—crossing stagnant pools upon slimy logs, or falling midway amid the laughter of the troops and the titterings of the frogs—others staring "Home, sweet home," or delivering lines from "The Pleasures of Solitude," in the most pathetic manner, we at last reached our camp-ground, about a mile from the Chickahominy River.

Here we encamped at 11 o'clock at night, and next morning were detailed for some superior duty, about two miles further on, marching back again at night.

This morning the entire division was set in motion toward Richmond. The day was charming. We crossed the Chickahominy, and at 10 o'clock P. M. we encamped *in a field of heading wheat*, belonging to a Mr. DAGGER, fifteen miles from Richmond and four from James River, whither we seemed to be going. The proprietor of this estate, together with his son, is now a private in the army of outlaws. Last Sabbath he was at home, and gazed upon the smiling plenty of his domain, now being trodden down by the footsteps of our Northern soldiers. He leaves here his wife and three youthful daughters, together with a dozen slaves.

The troops are all in the best of spirits, and will follow those officers who led them through Williamsburgh without a murmur, though they may traverse the entire continent. Their confidence in such leaders is entire and devoted.

The following letter from Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, was this afternoon received by Col. BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Regiment, and read on parade to his gallant command amid the warmest enthusiasm of the men:

BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

Colonel Blaisdell, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers:

COLONEL: It makes every Massachusetts man feel prouder than ever of the Old Commonwealth as he reads of the brave deeds of our Massachusetts Regiments.

The conduct of the Eleventh Regiment at the battle of Williamsburgh was gallant in the extreme, and His Excellency Gov. ANDREW tenders to yourself, your officers and your men his warmest congratulations, and his sincere thanks for their bravery and good conduct on that terrible day.

As a small recognition of their valor, His Excellency has ordered a new regimental color to be made and forwarded to the regiment.

Respectfully yours, WM. SCHOULER,
Adjutant-General.

Bottom's Bridge and the Chickahominy—Appearance of the Country—Guerrilla Warfare—Exposé of the New Secession Movement in Maryland, &c.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CAMP RICHARD BARRETT'S BRIDGE, VA.,
Monday, May 26, 1862.

We are across the Chickahominy. To be sure our advance crossed it several days since, and we all were aware of the fact; yet there has been so much said about the rebel defences at that point, that it is a sort of relief to know that we have safely passed it. It appears that the rebels had an intention to hinder us by magnifying the dangers of that position. Everywhere upon the road we have heard of the tremendous stand to be made at Bottom's Bridge. In communicative as all other subjects, the Virginia negroes delighted to vouchsafe information upon the rebel fortifications commanding the crossing of the Chickahominy. I remember particularly a conversation I had with a magistrate and one of the drafting Commissioners under the rebel Conscription act, in which he vividly described the terrible obstacles we had to overcome to get across the Chickahominy Creek.

All this appears to have been a scarecrow gotten up to deter us from too rapid a pursuit. The locality is one well adapted for defence. The swamp, with its thick and tangled undergrowth, needs little help from man to render it an almost impenetrable abattis; and our blood-bought experience at Williamsburgh had taught us what a detestable place to fight in an abattis is.

We were most decidedly disappointed in the Chickahominy. It is a little insignificant muddy creek, about the width of Broadway, and only from two to three feet deep at its deepest point. Such it is now since Bottom's Bridge. Two substantial structures now occupy the place of the structure destroyed, and over them pass immense trains of artillery, baggage-wagons, &c., which test the solidity of bridges, if anything does.

Nor do we find anything like the swamps described to us, and laid down upon the maps. The ground bordering the creek on either side is swampy, but a vast proportion of that laid out as marshes is fertile, arable ground, now covered with as splendid a growth of cereals as any farmer would delight to feast his eyes upon. The farmers in this section evidently expected to live next year. They at least would not be short of flour. Thousands upon thousands of acres are covered with a magnificent growth of wheat. As far as the eye can see, in every direction, field upon field of wheat meets the eye, while one almost wearies of the sameness. All agree that this is indeed a magnificent country, a splendid climate, a fertile, well-watered and plentifully timbered soil. A little Yankee enterprise, and free labor, would in a few years make this country a perfect paradise.

We hear numerous accounts of guerrilla bands in the woods in the rear of us, and their depredations. The accounts are, no doubt, exaggerated; yet it cannot be doubted that guerrilla warfare is well suited to the Southern character. Should the two great armies of the rebels be defeated and dispersed, guerrilla warfare will be their resource. I notice that in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, (the secession counties of Maryland,) the project has been started that a negro insurrection is imminent, and the inhabitants are arming, organizing mounted patrols, etc.

It is but right that the people should understand the movement. At the commencement of this war in these same counties the very same story was started, and the Fort Tobacco Cavalry and the Smallwood Rifles were organized ostensibly to keep the niggers quiet. Mark the result! At a meeting of the Smallwood Rifles, held in the Court-house of Fort Tobacco, by a vote of three to one, the secession flag was substituted for the National emblem, and the company drilled upon the green with the traitors' emblem floating from the principal houses and even over the United States Post-office. Many of the Cavalry and nearly all the Rifles went over and joined the rebel service. The arms purchased with county funds were sent across the Potomac to shoot down the Union soldiery. With the advance of this brigade into these counties, large quantities of arms and uniforms, with other munitions of war, were seized before they could be thrown across. These seizures were made upon information furnished by loyal slaves, two of whom we know to have been killed by their rebel masters for so doing.

It needs little sagacity to surmise the object of the present movement. It is not to put down insurrection, but to execute the threats made against these slaves for betraying the concealed arms, &c., and no prophetic spirit is needed by one who spent a Winter in these counties to foretell that after Sambo has learned the penalty of being loyal to his country these arms will be found in the hands of traitors engaged in the work of "killing Yankees." A daily mail once ran from Charles County to Secessia. A sharp look out alone will prevent its reëstablishment as well as the opening of a regular express line. The Lower Potomac below Fredericksburgh is bordered on both sides by secession territory, for though Maryland is loyal, no one who has traveled in Charles and St. Mary's Counties could assert that they had any claim to it. Loyal men there are as rare as righteous men were in Sodom of old. Will not the Washington correspondents give to the public the names of the claimants of slaves from these counties now in Washington, so that if traitors they may be exposed in the public pillory? CEDMA.

Advance of the Whole Army—Description of Roads and Country Still to be Traversed—Sentiment of the Inhabitants on Questions of the Day, &c.

CAMP NEAR TUNSTALL'S STATION, VA.,
Monday, May 19, 1862.

The whole army—excepting the reserve—from right to left, was put in motion at an early hour this morning. The reconnoissance made on Saturday by a portion of Couch's Division revealed the necessity of our speedily occupying the country between this and the Chickahominy. The destruction of the bridges by the rebels will render us safe from any flanking movement on our left, and all that is now left for our army to do is to advance on the rebels, or on Richmond, as the case may be, by some feasible route. Where this route lies is a matter of much conjecture among all of us, and the diversity of routes will fall far short of the diversity of opinion expressed.

That the enemy is in strong force before us, with the almost impassable swamps and marshes that form the head-waters of the Chickahominy between us, is now a well-settled fact. If we advance in a direct line from this point toward Richmond, our passage across these swamps will be strongly disputed. This far up, the Chickahominy almost ceases to be a stream, and is lost in an extensive marsh. The crossings are earth causeways, with occasional culverts or bridges, and only by such highways can we progress. It may be that our course lies in this direction, but if so, it will demand the rebuilding of the destroyed bridges, and in many places new roads. This will be a difficult undertaking to perform in the face of an enemy, as our artillery could not be worked to advantage under such circumstances. On this side of the Chickahominy is a road—comparatively good—running in a line parallel with the general course of that stream, Hanover Court-house, distant about twenty miles from here, and nearly north of Richmond, could be easily reached in a short time by our army; and from Hanover to Richmond the roads are reported by the inhabitants as fair. It is only about sixteen miles from Hanover to the capital of rebeldom. Our gunboats can ascend the Pamunkey to a point beyond the line of Hanover.

In mentioning these facts I am transgressing no rules of the censorship, but merely giving what I have gleaned of the topography and geography of this section from some of the few inhabitants who still remain here. If any of our Commanding Generals do not possess, and choose to avail themselves of these facts, and can see any strategical importance in them, they are welcome to it. I only wish to be understood as revealing nothing that has been publicly known as having even been discussed by any of them, and would not even hazard the suggestion—not being in the least a military man—that such a route might with success be taken.

Orders to march are invariably followed by one of those inevitable Virginia rains, and such rains over roads peculiarly Virginian, are enough to lead one to suppose that he is following a column through Flanders, judging from the emphatic manner in which certain decidedly strengthy adjectives are used. The route to-day has been over a soil of clay, and the rain has rendered it of such slippery nature as to make it exceedingly hard to infantry and risky to horsemen. Many a gay cavalier came into camp to-night, being "of the earth, earthy" from the luckless slipping of his charger.

The country as we progress, becomes more densely settled, and improves vastly in its beauty and fertility. Many of the farmers remain at their homes and ask the protection of our troops from marauders. I observe that no young men are to be seen, however. Those who remain profess a certain kind of Union sentiment, which, when properly defined, means that they will agree to anything that will save their property, including fence-rails and niggers. I am to-night stopping with an old resident, whose invariable answer to all questions touching that subject is, that he is a "Born man." He claims to desire the restoration of the Union and peace, but I observed that his numerous chattels, while giving us an original Ethiopian entertainment on the lawn, had been educated to give "Dixie" with an unmitigated rebel version. I am rather pleased with mine host, notwithstanding I suspect him of a little duplicity on the questions of the day. He has a systematic method of keeping his records, that stamped him as a man of great originality.

The blank leaves of the family Bible are used in the first place to record the births, deaths and marriages of his immediate family, and then follows a faithful registry of his contra(ry)bands, in a style similar to herd-books. The last entry, however, in the sacred volume was one which was doubtless of importance to him, but appeared rather indigerous to outsiders. It reads, verbatim: "Set a goose, June 11, 1838." Mine host has shown that he is sound on the goose, but I fear his posterity who will inherit the old family Bible will very much regret that the precise kind of the advent of his bold speculation "something worth" were not stated.

To-morrow (if it rains) we will again move toward the Chickahominy. W. W. C.

Advance of the Army—Flags of Truce Displayed—The Mail Question—Capture of a Rebel Train—Measure in Richmond—Description of Roads, &c.

WHITE PLAINS'S CORNER,
HANOVER COURT, VA., Monday, May 19, 1862.

A short march, with good roads and pleasant weather, has brought us thus far on our road to Richmond to-day. We are on one of the direct roads to that delectable city—this route crossing the Chickahominy at New Bridge, about eight miles from the Bottom's Bridge road. To-morrow, if we march, will bring us to the margin of the swamp, and within seven miles of the rebel capital. From that point we will probably have to fight our way, as all reports seem to agree that the enemy is fortifying two miles beyond the bridge, or five miles from the city. So far as the incidents of the march are concerned, I have but little to relate, as the usual monotony attending such movements ruled the day. We have now entered a section more thickly inhabited than the portion of country previously passed through, and the roadside was lined with fine, inviting old Virginia mansions. There was an unusual display of white cotton cloth attached to rude poles, designed as truce flags, indicating that the old folks who remained desired protection for their property while their young men were absent (as is the fact in nine cases out of ten,) with the rebel army. This protection is given without inquiring into the sentiments of the occupants or taking into consideration the extent of aid they may have rendered in bringing this trouble about. I doubt whether any army of one-fourth the size of this ever marched through a populated country since the beginning of wars without committing more depredation. Orders in regard to such matters are enforced rather too rigidly, considering that we are now in the very hot-bed of Virginia secessionism. The real question has become one of grave moment to our soldiers. After a tiresome march over horrid roads—perhaps through chilling rains—on arriving at the place of bivouac at nightfall, wearied with the march and soaked with the rain, there is nothing that adds so much to the too few comforts of the soldier as a hot cup of coffee and a cheerful camp fire. With green wood from the forest alone to assure this his exhausted nature would give out before its accomplishment, but with well seasoned rails from an old-fashioned Virginia fence, his cup of happiness and coffee is soon complete. Trivial as this little matter is, it has produced more feeling that would savor of the mutinous than anything that has transpired in the army.

Maj. CLENDENIN, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, now in advance with Gen. STONEMAN, yesterday succeeded in capturing a train of the enemy's wagons while trying to make off with some of their remaining stores. As this exploit happened in that part of our lines where correspondents are forbidden to go, I have been unable to learn the particulars, but am informed that some forty wagons were taken.

I have had opportunities to converse with many persons, including the inevitable "intelligent contraband," who have visited Richmond within the last ten days. They report the enemy in force five miles from the city. But little had been done in the erection of fortifications, but strenuous efforts were being put forth to render them sufficiently strong to resist our progress. There was a perfect stampede from the city a few days since which was only stopped by strict prohibition enforced by the military. Meetings and consultations had been held, in which Gov. LETCHER emphatically announced that every one should remain and share a common fate. Maj. MAYO regaled the ears of the citizens with the agreeable promise that the streets should run a torrent of blood sufficient to turn a saw-mill, before the ignominious tread of Northern vandals should pollute the fair streets of the city. JEFF. DAVIS had sent his family away, but remained himself to sink or swim in the aforesaid torrent.

The James River, from the falls to the city, was to be filled with all manner of obstructions to impede the approach of our gunboats. In fact, if the half of what I have been told to-day is true, hot work is waiting the army of the Potomac.

Part of the army have taken the New-Kent or Bottom's Bridge road. We have heard heavy firing in that direction, and suppose they have met with some of the rear guard of the enemy, all of which, I trust, will be reported to you by correspondents with the left wing.

A rumor of McDOWELL's advance has reached us to-day, and was gladly received by the troops, who, while willing to do to the death, still see the importance of making the impending battle a certainty; and his corps added to McCLELLAN's forces would make "assurance doubly sure."

We hear better news to-day relative to the swamps of the Chickahominy. The marshes have dried to a great extent on the New Bridge road, and can be soon made practicable to infantry and artillery. *There are many yards of water—not deep, but miry—which can be avoided.* The bridge across the river proper is only about forty feet span, and can easily be replaced.

I am enjoying the hospitality of the officers of the justly celebrated First New-Jersey Regiment, and do my writing in a tent with the usual accompaniment, the patter of the rain, which has again commenced falling with that perfect ease and coolness which this army long since learned to appreciate. W. W. C.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday, there were 102 deaths in this city, from the following named diseases: Fatty degeneration of kidneys, old age, cyanosis, diarrhœa, unknown, jaundice, casualty, intermittent fever, asthenia, sprue, apoplexy, cirrhosis—one each; inflammation of bowels, tuberculosis, drowned, inflammation of stomach, cholera infantum, bronchitis, marasmus, scarlet fever, croup, diphtheria, whooping cough, disease of the heart, palsy, hydrocephalus—3 each; premature birth, typhoid fever, dropsy, strangulated hernia—3 each; debility, 4; congestion of the lungs, inflammation of the lungs—5 each; convulsions, 13; consumption, 16; stillborn, 6. Males, 50; females, 52. Forty-six of those who died were five years old and under.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP.—This gentleman took a final leave of his Church (the Park Congregational) on Friday afternoon, was united in marriage the same evening to Miss JOSEPHINE L. MILLER, of New-Haven, by Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Staten Island, and yesterday embarked in the *Great Eastern*, for London, having accepted a call to become the colleague of Rev. JAMES SPARE. Mr. NORTHROP carries with him the good wishes for his success of all persons with whom he has come in contact in this city.

STREET-CLEANING.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has taken into his own hands the street-cleaning of that city, and on Friday morning policemen were sent to notify all residents before whose doors are obnoxious piles of dirt, that unless they were forthwith removed, they would be fined and charged with whatever expense the city might be put to to cleanse the street.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of one of the lightermen, killed at the recent fire foot of South Second-street, was recovered yesterday, but in such a mutilated condition as not to be identified.

BURGLARY.—Some burglars entered a store corner of Front-street and Peck-slip, last evening, and breaking open the safe, took therefrom specie and bills amounting to nearly $5,000. They were caught in the act by Officers MULLIN and BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.—Mr. S. T. WILLIAMS, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is to sell a valuable stock of engravings at auction, on Monday evening, at No. 652 Broadway.

The Movement among Journeymen Painters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains a paragraph which does great injustice to the house-painters of this City, and in justice to them, I beg you will correct:

1. We are not on a "strike," nor do we consider it will be necessary to be so.

2. Even green hands are not now to be had for less than $1 75 per day.

3. You say the movement is not likely to be successful, as a rule. We shall see on Monday evening next. P. READY,

Chairman of the late Painters' Meeting.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamer *Great Eastern, for Liverpool*—Rev. Josué Yeaton Moncado, Mariano Moncado, Adamis Moncado, Norberto Moncado, Manuel Moncado, Concepcion Moncado, Guadalupe Moncado, Francisco Moncado, Ramon Moncado, Ramiro Moncado, Francisco Moncado, Mercedes De Jesus Moncado, Pastora Moncado and three servants.

In the steamer *Northern Light, from Aspinwall*—W. H. Marshall and lady, Alfred Beasley, James Taft, J. O'Neill, McGoddis, Mrs. Parsons, J. R. Moseley, Dan Jean Rath, J. Fraser, wife and daughter, A. Hodgson, P. Perez, A. Costenalo, Mrs. Schlesinger, two children and servant, Mrs. Beasley, Col. Hamilton, Mr. McKillop, R. Hecht, Esq., R. Watts, L. Van Rensselaer, H. W. Darby, wife and child, Dr. D. W. Brown, Mr. Farnhamyer, E. Benne and lady, Gen. McCausey and lady, Mrs. J. Lord, C. Taylor and wife, Mrs. E. Adams and wife, A. Kehoe, J. Kingan, E. A. Willoughby, wife and son, Solomon Wise, Henry Hodge, Henry Elkin, Jas. F. Jones, C. E. Adams, F. J. Cassidy, S. J. Coster, F. Perrego and wife, Mrs. A. E. Brevort, Emile Bruslem, J. Thon and wife, Josuin Cesnac, Ygnacio Payne, Antonio Lazano, Manuel Galdo and son, Thomas Barlow, lady and infant, A. M. J. Gregory, E. M. Upton, John Sloan, J. J. De Forest, J. Mooney, S. Pinto and lady, Rev. A. Wood, J. H. Fisher, Wm. Baldwin, Mr. Hazlewig, Mrs. Hazlewig, Miss B. Elkin, D. Vandermake and wife, Mrs. Gordon and lady, Robert Colgate, R. J. Colgate, Mrs. Mary A. Spencer, Francis Rance, Joseph Barrard, F. Berry and son, Wm. Rimey, M. Feinzilli and lady, Mrs. M. Kendall, Rev. H. D. Northrop and lady, Miss Oppenheimer, E. Morgan, C. Mead, H. Hanson, W. Kan and lady, Dan. Jose Valverde, S. D. Brooks, C. A. G. Comstock, Jas. Hammond, Mr. Munns, Mr. Brown, Alfred Hooper, L. O. Colvin, D. B. Barshaw and son, R. Watson, H. Seidenus, Jas. Milton, wife, two children and two servants, B. Cowan, A. Brown, F. Adams, W. Gibbs, L. Mansfield, Miss G. Colgate, Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. Woods, Mrs. Cromwell, Mr. McConnahe, R. Chaffee, Alberto Sanchez, Natalio Ruiloba, Juan A. Gonzalez, A. Tamberock, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Hickman, Mrs. A. H. Matthews, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Marshall, J. H. Kain and mother, Wm. Smithson, James Angove, J. Gray, R. Rose, D. Olvera, T. C. Prouty, F. Rag and lady, W. Prescott and wife, George Dubois, Mr. Hubbard, D. J. Brown, F. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Olcott, Mr. Hamilton and lady, Joseph Wallace, John Kennedy, wife, 3 children and servant; Rev. H. C. Oyer, Mr. Hayes and lady, Mr. Vila, Joseph Hamerton, H. Morrison, John Allison, W. A. Wells and lady, Joseph Van Vengan, V. Schworin, Mrs. Jane Little, Mrs. Geo. Williams, Mrs. Carmen, S. Orozco, wife, daughter and infant; Phillip Silzer, Mrs. E. Realty, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Jennings, James Ramsey, P. Kennedy, Robert Matthews, Harriet Wallace, Mr. Vanderbilt, Henry Shields, lady, 3 children and servant, J. T. and E. Mandrill, Rev. H. Hunne, Jas. Hunne, Wm. Jones, Edwd. Davis, S. Squires, F. Ludlow, Miss Mary H. Wright, Mrs. Bernard, Miss Mary Jenkens, Jas. Bogart, Mr. Garbert, W. Hendrickson, H. Gillard, H. J. Duncan and lady, W. H. Armstrong and lady, W. C. Hargraves, Mrs. J. Jay Morrison, 4 children and servant, A. Ogden, A. Ogden, Mrs. Walker, James Ball, George Mallison, W. Seyper, Mrs. Caroline Riddle, George Ryan, John Bamberger, F. Stewart, F. Arango, Samuel Richford, J. H. McCall, H. C. Clark, James Wall, W. S. Smith, James Renlow, Jas. Lee, wife and 3 children, A. Courtwinter and wife, Mrs. R. Stevens, Mr. Hewlit, wife and infant, Gilbert Elliott, wife and daughter, W. K. Davis and wife, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. C. Borallo, Mrs. Valiens and daughter, James Bowden, C. H. Tallman, Charles Cronak, W. Thompson, Wm. Dugmore, Stewart Little, H. Beeford and lady, W. Beeford, lady 3 children and servant, J. Cordier and son, J. Cawrse, daughter, C. Grant and lady, G. Howard, lady and infant, E. V. Kirkland and lady, J. G. McCulloch and lady, Geo. Barker and lady, J. S. Hikeman and lady, James R. Longsberry, lady, child and servant, G. B. Fox and lady, O. W. Dyer, wife and daughter, J. S. Fowler and lady, W. S. Goldsmith and lady, Capt. J. C. Tinker, John Graham, H. B. Driebow and lady, J. Jones, H. A. Cushman and lady, Charles L. Ruddington, G. Fuller, wife, three children and two servants, T. Hanson, P. Long, H. Acker and lady, W. Holmes, H. Brown, H. Britton, lady and son, C. Carpenter, J. Ackerman and wife, Jos. F. Sharp and lady, S. Stewart and daughter, F. Stewart and lady, A. Rosenberg, Capt. Cohen, C. Campbell, H. V. Fortington, lady and servant, H. Norton and lady, W. B. Smith, J. Stevens, C. Leonard, Thomas W. Everett, Geo. Hyde, and 365 in steerage.

MAY 31.—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Keller, 3 children and nurse, New-York; Mrs. C. L. Lohmann and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Vollenan, New-York; Mrs. Louis Austin and 2 children, New-York; Mrs. H. L. Hunt, New-York; Mrs. D. Lion and 3 children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and 3 children, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. T. Kellermann and 3 children, Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wagner, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. A. Stern and child, Hartford; Mrs. Von Weckerbarth, St. Louis; Mrs. Thomas Topliss, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bocalle, 3 children and 3 servants, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. S. Sykes, 4 children and servant, Havana; D. Rose, San Francisco; Charles Olbie, New-York; Hermann Gottlieb, New-York; Mrs. Brasach, St. Louis; Mrs. Delphine Bulmer, New-York; Joseph Hofer, Hoboken; F. H. Moeckel, Havana; Miss Catharine Diehl, New-York; Miss Julia Kempf, Belleville; Fritz Kempf, Belleville; Mr. C. Hinkenmeyer, Washington; F. W. Glenning, Washington; Mrs. Pinckal, Detroit; Miss Rose Messinger, Detroit; Mr. Cook, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Ford, Hoffmeister and 4 children, Cincinnati; Miss Fanny Limberg, Cincinnati; Miss M. Pohlker, New-York; H. Schmeisch, New-York; S. Goldmann, New-York; S. Aubry and son, New-York; A. Schmidt, New-York; Henry J. Bacon, Binnebtown; R. Hebert, Indianapolis; Dr. Mrs. L. Hobson, Chicago; Chas. H. Winter, Louisville; Theodore Schreiner, New-York; H. Schumacher, New-York; J. A. White, St. Louis; Louis Schmidt, Allentown; C. G. Sobernicht, San Francisco; Emil Kinze, St. Louis; Jno. Manfort, Ohio; Jacob Arnold, Bethlehem; Mr. and Mrs. Charpentier and child, New-York; J. Pieper, New-York; G. Levy, New-York; S. Delano, New-York; Jos. Brosmans, Ohio; Miss Fischer, New-York; Mrs. Ode and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly, N. Kelly, Mr. Mockenith, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Ahlbrandt, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bauckmayl, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. H. Beckers and child, Iowa; Morris Bagdale, Philadelphia; A. Wishard, New-Orleans, and others in steerage; total, 354. Specie, $210,000.

Passengers Arrived.

Passengers per *Northern Light, from Aspinwall*—W. H. H. Crosby, U. S. A., and family; Capt. Wainwright, U. S. N.; Capt. Tilney, Mrs. J. M. Gardner, Mrs. C. E. Pickard and child, Gen. Churchill and wife, Mrs. Commodore Kearney, Orange, W. D. Powell, Dr. Wm. Lowber, U. S. N.; W. C. Hayden, S. Harmon, Rev. D. Stevenson, C. F. Stedman, Gen. Wallace and wife, D. Jones, W. Carey, Chas. Stansell, Mrs. Demarest and family, J. Walker, J. Silliman and family, J. D. Winter, D. L. Triplett, Capt. A. Rowland, F. F. Cameron, Mrs. A. M. Sorrance, F. F. Small, F. Kaiser and wife, Miss Fish, G. Guirot and family, Col. Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, Dr. Olcott, A. Ogden, Jr., and wife and child, R. Lenaird, E. Keyser, E. David and wife, D. Rankin, C. Minor, F. Orellana, C. Poulnot, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Palacios, Mr. Echandy and wife, Mr. Flores, R. Bourbon, R. Bonaillo, Mrs. Castello and daughter, H. Pierson, C. Blackhart and family.

Per bark *Arrowsmith, from Demerara*—Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bean, Mr. Hamblen, Miss Wilkins, Miss Lightbell.

Per brig *Anna Sophia, from Nassau, N. P.*—J. N. Pinkney, J. Kelly, J. I. Pidcock, C. D. Hanley, Samuel Albert, W. D. Deane.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANTS' FRIEND AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN. The great Blood and Nerve Purifier, Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Principal Depot, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and see that the name is not altered in any manner.

BARNUM'S GREAT BABY SHOW commences to-day. Go early this morning by 9 or 10 o'cl